THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CONDITION OF PARIS

The Preparations for Famine.

Sad Scenes at Soissons.

Interview with Garibaldi

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PARIS.

Preparations for Famine—Precautions of the Besieged.

It is curious to remark, writes a Paris correspondent per balloon post, how generally even the poorest French householders have laid in a little store of provisions wherewith they may hold hunger at bay. "Lone women," who, if they had been English, would never have owned a *billet de banque* for one hundred francs in their lives, have a little treasure of flour and maccaroni garnered away somewhere in their cupboards, and will be able to hold out stoutly to the last unless there shall arrive a day of wrath, with which we are threatened by many croakers and pessimists, a day when starving *gamins*, followed by famished women and children, shall swarm into every inhabited building and ransack it from cellar to roof in the hope of finding food.

But there is also no inconsiderable alarm lest, in addition to the absence of food, we may soon find ourselves without the means of cooking it. Most of the French cooks employ wood charcoal as their fuel for culinary purposes. The siege had hardly begun before an outcry was raised in the poorer quarters of the town against the *marchands de bois et de charbon* for raising the price of their charcoal to an extravagant and impossible figure. Most of these *charbonniers* are natives of Auvergne—a province generally regarded as furnishing Paris with sons and daughters who have a wonderfully keen eye to the main chance. Impelled by the general indignation expressed in the newspapers, and by the voice of the streets, against these greedy and predatory dealers in charcoal, the municipal authorities of Paris seized in some instances the whole store of that precious commodity, owned by men who were pointed out by the cry of the mob as having specially raised their prices at a moment when patriotism required that they should sacrifice themselves for the public good. The *charbonniers*, who are a very sullen, mulish race, resented this high-handed procedure of the Parisian municipality, and in many cases shut up shop altogether. What with the high price of charcoal when it is to be bought at all, and with the closing of many shops which once used to retail it, I am not at all sure that, before the end of October, there will not be as great a dearth of charcoal for the cooking of our meat as there will be a dearth of flesh itself to lay upon the glowing and smokeless coals of fire which are so admirably adapted for the display of culinary skill.

SAD SCENES AT SOISSONS.

The Destruction of the City—Hundreds of Houses Burned in a Single Hour.

* * * Amidst a shower of bullets the houses occupied by the Prussians were set on fire, and we were obliged, in order to dislodge the enemy, to break open the doors with the butt ends of muskets. Soon afterwards the fire rapidly spread along a space of 500 metres. A mistake had been made in setting fire first to the houses which were close to the ramparts. The task became more and more perilous as we approached nearer to the enemy, and we were obliged to adopt their tactics, namely, to conceal ourselves behind piles of stones, bushes, embrasures of doors, advancing only with the greatest caution. At 6 o'clock the work of destruction was still progressing. The Faubourg of Rheims, surrounded by an enormous column of smoke, could not be seen from the town. Thus, in less than an hour, were destroyed more than 200 houses, a splendid sugar refinery, a foundry, a mill, the houses of the Sisters of Mercy, and many fashionable villas, which a few moments previously were filled with joy, hope, work, industry, charity, and wealth. The next day (Sept. 28) the flames were still licking the *debris* of the disasters, when suddenly a poor young woman, clasping in her arms a child a few months old, and with a little boy 10 years of age at her side, rushed out of her house, which was but a mass of fire. Struck with fright, she made a desperate rush through the streets, without taking any notice of the bullets. Some Mobile Guards shouted to her to lie down; she did not heed them, and still continued her course; all at once she was seen to fall on her children. A shot had killed her on the spot; and a trumpeter of Mobiles, who was near her sounding the retreat, suffered the same fate. On another side the guns from the ramparts destroyed, at the same time, a manufactory of carpets, and another some houses near the railway station. On the road to Laon, the destruction of the hamlet of Saint Medard has been commenced: the old abbey occupied by the deaf and dumb children, and where a garrison might be placed, will only be spared.

GARIBALDI.

An Interview with the Great Italian—A Hero in Bed.

A London correspondent, who has had an interview with Garibaldi at Tours, writes as follows:—

"Punctually at the appointed time we went to the Prefecture. I had taken the bearings of the place in the daytime, and knew that to get to the wing of the building in which the Italian hero lodges it was necessary to pass through the central courtyard, along a covered passage leading to the beautiful garden (much resembling that of the Elysees) behind the palace, and then to go in at one of the several little doors, and up a narrow wooden staircase to the three small and simply-furnished rooms which alone Garibaldi would accept from the hospitality of the seat of government. The great gate of the Prefecture was closed when we arrived, but the mobiles on guard let us pass through a side entrance without challenge. There was no porter, policemen, or servant of whom to ask a question, but we penetrated to the garden without difficulty. There, however, it was not easy to recognize in the dark the particular little doorway through which I had passed in the morning. There was not a glimmer of light anywhere except what came from the upper rooms in which M. Gambetta was at work. We opened several wrong doors in succession, and in one passage stumbled over a stack of empty bottles—relics of the festivities of the late Imperial Prefect, M. Paulze d'Ivoy. At length we found the right little staircase, but had to grope our way cautiously. Much as I had heard of Garibaldi's simplicity, I felt surprised that none of his attendants should have thought of placing so much as a single candle on his staircase when he was expecting company. Arrived on the landing of an entresol, I knocked several times at the door of a little room in which in the morning I had seen several officers and others waiting to be received. Getting no answer, I tried another door, scarcely visible in the extreme darkness. Presently a ray of light came through the keyhole, and the door was opened by a young Italian in his shirt and trousers, with one foot in a stocking and the other one bare, who seemed greatly astonished to see strangers.

"The General's valet de chambre, for such he proved to be, was evidently undressing to lie down for the night on a mattress in a small ante-chamber. All hope of seeing the 'lion' that evening vanished from my mind. However, I said, 'General Garibaldi?' 'The General has just gone to bed,' was the answer. 'Oh! then I am extremely sorry to have disturbed him, but he gave us an appointment for 8 o'clock, and it is now striking that hour.' Upon this the servant disappeared into an inner room, whence in less than half a minute he returned, saying that the General had meant 8 o'clock in the morning; that he was in bed; but that if we did not mind going into his bedroom it would give him much pleasure to receive us. Of course we did not hesitate to accept such an essentially private audience with a great man. We were ushered in, the servant placing two arm-chairs by the bedside. The first thing that struck me, as I saw Garibaldi raise his head from his pillow graciously to salute a lady and hold out his hand, was that he looked much younger than I had fancied. I was familiar with his countenance from an engraving in my possession from a painting by Fagnani, which I always thought, and now know, to be the best portrait of him in existence. None of the photographs give a good idea of the expression of his face. I never saw a man of his age look so little careworn. Goodness and innocence combined with great intelligence beam in his features. That exceeding charm, that fascination of manner which everybody who has written about him attempts to describe, came up to and even transcended my expectation. He received us with the most unaffected grace, and placed us at our ease at once.

"An American correspondent more practised in the art of 'interviewing' than I am would probably have asked the General plump what the government here had said to him, and what he thought of the prospects of the war. But my disposition led me to refrain scrupulously from putting any question to him which it might be embarrassing to answer. Inquiring after Ricciotti, the General told me that when last he heard of him he was in Corfu; that he had come away from Caprera so suddenly that his sons did not know of his doing; but he was sure that when they knew he was in France they would both follow him. He said it was not true, as the papers have reported, that any red shirts were in Tours, and that even the members of his legion who are awaiting him at Chambery were not yet equipped. He spoke with affection of common friends in England, and his bright eyes brightened with a brighter ray as he said he believed he should be joined by some English volunteers. At the end of about a quarter of an hour I rose to take leave, feeling scrupulous about depriving an invalid of his rest. But he detained us a good while longer after I was on my legs. He smiled assentingly at the observation made that one of the most marvelous things in this marvellous year was to see him a guest in a French prefecture, and in the very town where, six months ago, Pierre Bonaparte was tried and acquitted. When at length we retired he thanked us repeatedly for our visit in the most flattering terms.

"As Garibaldi sat up in bed in a flannel shirt (for he had no nightgown) I could see that his arms were emaciated and his fingers somewhat contracted with rheumatism, but he did not look to me in bad health. His light brown beard is far less grizzled than most of the portraits of him represent."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Curious State of Society.

Lyons Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

The fortifications of Lyons progress slowly; 3000 workmen are said, by a figure of speech, to be "at work" upon them. As they are the masters of their employers, they do just as much work as suits them, and pass the rest of their time smoking and sleeping, at least so I am informed by a local paper, for it would be as much as one's life is worth to make any personal investigation in that direction. If the enemy were at the gates instead of 200 miles off, the city could not be more strictly guarded. I am living in the country, and even when driving in a little one-horse carriage (nobody ventures upon a pair under Republican rule) with a well-known citizen, an old resident, we are invariably called upon, with great ceremony, to show our countersign and pass to the post of the National Guard, which delights in this exhibition of zeal and authority, and keeps its nightly watch at all the principal entrances to the town. If De Failly had only had the advantage of the Lyons National Guard to watch over him at Beaumont, he might have saved the fortunes of an Empire.

The Feeling of Despondency.

Lyons Correspondence of the London Times.

* * * While insisting upon a hopeful view of their prospects on the part of foreigners, and upon having it presented to them in their own newspapers, there is a deep underlying feeling of despondency which no false telegram of "a glorious victory," no sudden arrival of Gambetta and Garibaldi, no positive intelligence of the death of Moltke and his burial in a gold coffin, can remove. An ever-growing consciousness is forcing itself upon them that their position from day to day, instead of growing better, is getting worse; that so far from the republic putting forth latent and overwhelming forces, and calling out the fresh and undeveloped energies of the nation, the latent forces are not making themselves felt, and the energies of the nation are almost exhausted; or if, as may be possible, the forces and the energies do exist, then Republicanism, so far, has failed to evoke them. No doubt the country responded with tolerable alacrity to the call of a *levee en masse*—not, however, as countries have responded in the supreme moment of their fortunes or of their agony; not as the two sections of the United States responded when locked in their death-struggle; not as Poland or Hungary responded when they wrested with an almost superhuman effort to free themselves from the giant grasp of Russia and Austria; not as a nation ought to respond that is fighting for bare life. Perhaps they cannot believe that things are so desperate. They may still honestly believe that the rest of Europe, sharing their own conviction that "France" and "civilization" are convertible terms, cannot stand tamely by and see the latter perish from off the face of the earth.

SECRETARY COX.

The Interference with his Reform Policy—The Circumstances of his Resignation.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, in forwarding the correspondence which led to the resignation of Secretary Cox, wrote as follows:

"Various statements of the causes which led to this step on the part of the Secretary, and also of the reasons which he assigned in the resignation, have been authorized at the White House. The letters themselves now set at rest all controversy in regard to their real contents and character. The following may be relied upon as a correct statement of some of the causes which forced the presentation of the issues set before the President by the Secretary.

"Throughout the summer General Cox had been aware of vigorous efforts, on the part of politicians and many whose schemes he would not forward in his department, to induce the President to remove him. Previous to leaving in September for a short vacation, there were unmistakable signs that the President was yielding to the concerted attack upon General Cox. Shortly after the latter left the city an order, to which he had called the attention of the clerks in his department, regulating the absences for voting, was peremptorily revoked by the President, at the instance of Senators Chandler and Cameron, without any consultation whatever with the Secretary or any subsequent communication with him on the subject, further than the bare order of revocation. The order thus set aside was not a new one, and has been already referred to in these despatches, but its history should be briefly given here.

"A year ago the Secretary, in his efforts to render his department efficient, was greatly embarrassed by the long absence of the clerks. Most of them took the usual vacation of one month, and, subsequently, ten days, and more frequently two weeks in addition to go home and vote. The Secretary then gave notice that in future clerks must so arrange their vacations as to include the time of election, or reserve enough from the month allowed to enable them to vote, or, at their option, to take the full extra time given for election, and have it deducted from their pay.

"This year at the proper time it was formally brought to the attention of the clerks. The Pennsylvania politicians and others immediately carried the matter before the President, and he, with no other word to the Secretary, revoked his order. Meantime the boasts and threats of leading party managers, openly made in the department, showed that they were confident of a complete victory upon the question at issue between themselves and the Secretary, and their defiant conduct, both in private and in public, was such that no Cabinet officer having any self-respect could longer delay placing the issue of full support against them, or the acceptance of his resignation, squarely before the President.

"There had also been attempts from the same sources to change the Indian policy, so far, at least, as to dictate the appointment of agents, instead of allowing the selections to be made by benevolent and religious organizations. Finally, however, the President had directed correspondence to be opened with various missionary societies, asking them to recommend proper persons for agents. The Secretary, in carrying out the President's directions, had fully committed himself and the department to make such appointments as these societies should agree upon. As the recommendations arrived the commissions were accordingly made out and signed. Immediately after Senator Chandler appeared on the scene, one of these commissions was suspended and another revoked, and a man suggested by Chandler commissioned, the latter assigning, as a cover for the transaction, the false reason that the Methodists wanted this man for an agent. The society to which the Secretary had committed himself at once wrote to know why faith had not been kept, and the Secretary again, through purely political intrigue, found himself in a very embarrassing position.

"Knowledge of the situation here reached him at Staten Island, where he was spending his vacation, and he finally consented to place the questions involved before the President in such a way as to ascertain whether it was the wish of the Executive to support him in the contest, or to abandon the field to the influences which had been at work so long and so persistently, and thus secure peace.

"Accordingly on the 3d of October the Secretary wrote the letter of resignation and mailed it to the President at Washington. The envelope was marked 'personal' to distinguish it from the mass of business mail, and to ensure its meeting the President's eye first. Upon the letter itself there were no marks to indicate that it was considered of a private nature by the Secretary, nor has anything since passed between the President and the Secretary to indicate that either considered the letter other than the open official correspondence attending a resignation.

"The President's reply was written immediately upon the receipt of the resignation, namely, on October 5, and is throughout in his own hand. Instead of being forwarded to the Secretary himself at Staten Island, it was sent with the routine business mail to the Department, addressed in the usual business form, 'The Secretary of the Interior,' with no mark on the envelope to indicate that it was for the Secretary in person. Consequently it was opened with the business mail, and passed through several hands as ordinary business does, before it was stopped for the Secretary.

"Lest it might be supposed, from the statements which have been authorized, that the Secretary, in other communications, or verbally, has assigned personal reasons for resigning, the statement can be relied upon that the Secretary has never, either orally or in writing, laid any private and personal matters before the President as reasons why he should withdraw from the Cabinet."

LUCKY MR. HELLMAN.

The San Francisco Mercantile Library Drawing—A New Yorker Wins the $100,000 Prize.

The proudest and happiest man in New York to-day is Mr. A. Hellman, of the firm of Seligman & Hellman, brokers, of No. 21 Broad street, and very good cause he has, too, for his happiness. He is the lucky winner of the grand prize in the San Francisco Mercantile Library Association Lottery. The warrant for Mr. Hellman's good luck is a square piece of paper, which contains the following:—

> No. 154,047.
> MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.
> This coupon and ticket entitle the holder to admission to the Free Concert, and to any gift that may be awarded to it.
> R. B. SWAYNE, President.
> THOMAS R. HAYES, Secretary.
> WM. ROBESTON, Treasurer.

The ticket, which brought to its possessor a fortune in the form of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD,

was purchased in San Francisco, together with another ticket, and forwarded to Mr. Hellman, the actual amount invested by Mr. Hellman being ten dollars. The party who sent the ticket bought it, as stated, for himself, but becoming dissatisfied with his purchase changed it for another, and thus unwittingly

THREW AWAY A FORTUNE.

The surprise and gratification of Hellman may be imagined on learning by telegraph this morning that he had made the

BIGGEST HIT OF HIS LIFE.

Mr. Hellman is quite a young man, about twenty-four years old, and is the junior partner of the firm, representing it at New Orleans. He is very wealthy aside from the unexpected windfall forced by Fortune upon him.

THE NEWS

of Mr. Hellman's "big hit" soon spread, and was the general topic of conversation upon the street. Friends poured in upon him, tendering their congratulations—his private office having, for the time, the appearance of a reception room.

SAN FRANCISCO

will be astonished at learning that it is a New Yorker who has drawn the prize. It was believed in that city that a resident there had secured the lucky ticket, but owing to the change above noted the honor has been transferred to the metropolis.

Mr. Hellman telegraphed his friend in San Francisco in a single word his fortune, using for the despatch the single word—the motto of the Golden State, "*Eureka!*"—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser last evening.*

WITCHCRAFT.

A Family Bewitched—Parents, Sons, and Daughters Seek Refuge in a Police Station.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of the 29th ultimo has this singular story:—

Until yesterday we had believed that witchcraft and demonism were among the things of the past. Then the delusion was dispelled by the appearance of an entire family of Second-warders, who insisted upon being locked up to save themselves from the direful influences of a hexenmeister, or master of witches, residing in their neighborhood.

The father, Heinrich Alvers, stated to the police that he accupies a wing of house No. 890 Winnebago street, where demonstrations of an unusual character had kept the family in a state of great excitement for the past four days, and that the noises were so unearthly that his wife and children had not been able to sleep for two nights.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Alvers was warned by the mysterious voice of an invisible presence, that unless he locked up the members of his family he would be murdered by one of the number during the night. He immediately summoned the family to the sitting room, and informed them of the mysterious message. After a prayerful and tearful council, the family voted to forsake their home and seek an asylum where the hexenmeister could exercise no undue influence over them, or cause them to commit the awful crime of parricide, which they considered certain if they remained at home. Accordingly the house was deserted; the family taking up its march to the police station to claim the protection of the authorities. On learning the cause of their sorrow and tribulation, the officers attempted to persuade them to return, assuring them that they would receive protection, but all in vain. They begged piteously to be locked up beyond the power of the hexenmeister.

The family, consisting of two sons and two daughters, ranging between twelve and nineteen years of age, were fairly wild with grief when the officers marched the old man to the cell-room, it having become evident that he was slightly demented. They were finally prevailed upon to leave him to the care of the authorities, but he could not be prevailed upon to return home until two members of the force were detailed to escort them to the house, with orders to stop with them during the night for the purpose of discovering the cause of the old man's troubles.

How the goblin chase of our trusty policeman will turn out remains to be seen, but that it will establish peace in the deluded household, and prove the machinations of the hexenmeister to be the phantasms of a disordered brain, no one acquainted with the case will for a moment doubt.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S WILL.

The Bronze Statue of His Son Ulric.

The will of the late Admiral John A. Dahlgren, dated December 1, 1866, was filed and admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court of the District of Columbia, and letters of administration, with will annexed, were issued to his widow, who gave bond in $30,000. This will commences as follows:—"Being about to leave the United States on public duty in foreign seas, and being in sound health of mind and body, for which the Merciful Creator be praised, it seems to me fitting that I should declare my wishes in regard to the little property which I possess." He then disposes of his property, and directs that "a bronze statue be erected over the grave of my dearly beloved son, Ulric Dahlgren, and to his historical vindication from the base aspersions of those who countenanced the savage barbarity with which his remains were treated. And I do charge upon all my descendants that they shall spare no means or efforts to carry out this purpose, which I still hope God may grant me life to do myself."

He bequeathed the whole of his property to his daughter Eva (since deceased), including his claim on the Government for the use of the Dahlgren gun and pension—his sons being able to make their living; and states that the will was made with the approbation of his wife.

—Charles Nash, of Columbia Springs, in New York, recently walked a distance of three miles with a young lady, for a wager, but was not gallant enough to allow her to win the race.

—If London averages 200 births and 1200 deaths per week, as statistics show, it is time Macaulay's New Zealander should begin to look after a steamship ticket.

—The Boston *Times* remarks:—"We perpetrate the annual joke." But it proves to be a weakly one.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

No Arms for French Soldiers.

The Capture of Dijon.

Strange Report from Metz.

The Garrison Refuse to Surrender.

Bazaine's Farewell to His Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

No Arms for the French Soldiers.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A deputation of 2000 persons called upon Gambetta yesterday to petition for the organization of the scattered forces now operating independently in various departments. Gambetta answered that the salvation of the people was in their own hands. The Government could not even supply them with arms.

The Loss of Dijon.

The authorities at Tours ascribe the loss of Dijon to the incompetency of Garibaldi's Sardinian officers and their crude organizations relieving the regular French forces at the moment when the latter were most needed.

The Army of the Loire.

The *Moniteur* complains of the inactivity of the army of the Loire, which it says now numbers one hundred thousand men.

The latest

Advices from Paris

represent the ardor of the people as unabated, and no doubts are anywhere expressed of the ability to hold out for weeks, and perhaps months. Still the supply of fresh meat is said to be sufficient to last until December 15, while the salted provisions will supply the city for five weeks longer. It seems, however, that the stores are not judiciously distributed.

A Food Riot.

On the 25th ult. a riot occurred in the market of the Arrondissement des Batignolles. The populace rushed into the market *en masse*, clamoring to be supplied with meat. The outbreak was suppressed without serious difficulty.

Prussian Batteries in Position.

The Prussians have succeeded in placing batteries at Courbevoie, Meudon, and Bagneu.

Disaster in Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 2.—Last night, while a political meeting was being held in this city, the floor of the building gave way and many persons were injured. The extent of the disaster is not yet ascertained.

The Orleanist Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The *Standard* of this morning contradicts by authority the report of a conference of Legitimists and Orleanist chiefs at Coppet, in Switzerland.

Important if True—The Garrisons of the Forts and Metz Refuse to Capitulate.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—A despatch has been received here from Arlon, Belgium, which announces that Metz has not capitulated, that is, that the garrisons of the forts and town refuse to agree to the capitulation of Bazaine, and that the Prussians resume their positions about the place.

Bazaine's Farewell to His Army.

Special to Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Bazaine's farewell to his army was as follows:—"Soldiers of France: We have been conquered by famine—compelled by our necessities to submit to the destinies of war, and constitute ourselves prisoners. Any attempt to break through the enemy's lines would only result in disaster and unavailing loss of life. Against these dire extremities it would be useless to contend. Our only recourse is in yielding to the overwhelming force of the enemy. Soldiers of France, comrades, I leave you with a broken heart. Your commander,

"BAZAINE."

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Injunction Refused.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.—Chancellor East to-day refused to grant an injunction against the sale of the State interest in the Edgefield and Kentucky, and Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroads. The sale of these and other railroads will take place as advertised.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Stocks steady. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 109; do. 1864, do., 107⅝; do. 1865, do. 108⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110¼; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton, 66; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91⅜; Erie, 23⅛; Reading, 100⅜; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 120⅜; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; Illinois Central, 138⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 110⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 39⅜.

Prayerful Bretons.

The *Petit Journal* of September 28 relates the following anecdote:—"A battalion of Breton Mobiles were waiting for the fight to begin. These young men had never been under fire. All at once the Prussian balls began to whistle. Then the trumpeter, with his hat in his hand, turned towards the chaplain and said, 'Monsieur le Recteur, I think it is time for prayer.' All fell upon their knees; the priest alone remained standing, and raising his hands pronounced the following words:—'Lord, the fate of armies is in Thy hands; at this supreme hour we recommend our souls to Thee. Amen.' The soldiers then rose and marched to battle. The Bretons alone have priests with them."

French Troops—Want of Discipline.

A fact which may give some idea of the decline of discipline among French soldiers since they have been respiring the communistic air of Lyons is thus related by the *Salut Public*:—"Yesterday the General of Division, Barral, who commanded the artillery at Strasburg, was passing in uniform through the streets of Lyons. Several soldiers passed near him without making the military salute. General Barral at length threw the kepi of one of these insolent fellows on the ground, and the soldier at once begged pardon for his want of respect. While these things are happening in France, whenever one of our officers, now prisoners in Germany, goes into a public place all the German soldiers stand up and wait, with their hands to their caps, till he makes a sign to them to sit down."

—General Schenck has consoled himself by speculating at Duluth to the amount of $100,000 in land.

—The French republic can now afford to laugh at her German jailers. Little Greece has recognized her.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mary Mohrman Murder—Hanlon's Trial.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

The court this morning resumed the trial of John Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, for the murder of the child Mary Mohrman on the 6th of September, 1868. The court-room was again crowded to its utmost capacity, the public interest in this horrible case seeming to increase with each day's proceedings. When the court reconvened yesterday afternoon, after the close of our report, the Commonwealth called to the stand a little nine-year old girl, named Caroline Dinglaeker, who testified that on the night of the occurrence she and Mary Mohrman were drawing a coach with a baby in it, and as they passed Hanlon's barber shop a man standing there asked Mary to show him to Fifth and Dauphin streets, and when she consented he took her by the hand and led her up Hanlon's alley, and she saw her no more; she took the baby home and went to her room; she looked out of the window and saw a man go up this alley; he had on a dark coat and striped shirt and a dark straw hat; the man she saw in front of Hanlon's had on a cap and wore whiskers.

This witness was sharply cross-examined for two hours and a half by Mr. B. H. Brewster, and was several times brought to tears. This morning she was again called to the stand, it being supposed that the cross-examination would be resumed; but she appeared greatly agitated, and counsel declined to question her further.

Margaret Conaty, aged twelve years, was next sworn, and testified as follows—At the time of this occurrence I lived in Orkney street, below Diamond, one door below Mrs. Mohrman's, on the same side; I knew Mary; I saw her the morning she was missed; I was running up Fifth street, and saw her standing at Deal's fence talking to a man; Deal keeps the tobacco store at the corner of Fifth and Diamond; Hanlon's is the next house on Fifth street; the fence runs down Fifth street; there is an alley at the back of it; Mary was standing with the man at the corner of the fence just turning up the alley; I did not speak to her; did not stop; the man had on a cap and a dark coat, but I don't know the color of his coat; I don't know whether his face was smooth or whether he had a beard; I passed them and went home; before I went to bed I heard that Mary Mohrman was missed.

Cross-examined—Hanlon's house is just in front of ours; his yard runs right up to ours; I was in his house once to have my hair cut; he cut it; I know him well; I do not know that the man I saw talking with Mary was Hanlon; I was at Sunday-school that afternoon, and when I came home I staid in the house; when I saw Mary talking with the man I had gone out to call my brother.

The re-examination of this witness was quite length, and consisted of questions as to the relative positions of the different houses in the locality of this murder.

William Rowbotham was examined as to the plans that were produced by the Commonwealth, he being the draughtsman who drew them and made the measurements. At the close of this gentleman's testimony the plans were put in evidence.

Ex-Alderman Field sworn—I was formerly an Alderman of the Nineteenth ward; in September, 1868, I lived in Fifth street, below Diamond; mine is the first house in Fifth street, below Diamond, but it is on the second lot; I remember the night Mary Mohrman was missed; I was standing on the corner a while, and went into my house at 20 or 15 minutes of 8 o'clock; when I went in I saw some one that seemed to be a man sitting on Hanlon's steps; I don't know who it was; I didn't speak to him; I was on the opposite side of the house; I came out again in about fifteen or twenty minutes; I didn't see any one on Hanlon's steps when I came out; I came out with the intention of sitting with a neighbor on his steps, but not finding him I thought I would go over and sit on Hanlon's steps, and in looking over I saw no one was there; I walked to the corner of Diamond street; stood there a little while and then went home; I have lived in that neighborhood about thirty years; there is a street lamp on the northwest corner of Fifth and Diamond streets and another in Fifth street, below Diamond, on the west side, something over one hundred feet from the alley; there are I think three trees growing on the curb between the alley and the lamp; it was not a moonlight night; I did not hear that Mary Mohrman was missed until next morning.

Cross-examined—I infer that the person I saw sitting at Hanlon's door was a man, because the figure wore a cap or an old slouch hat and a pair of light pantaloons; I did not hear the bell rung that night for Mary Mohrman, and knew nothing of her disappearance until Monday; I am almost sure I saw Hanlon that Monday morning.

Re-examined—The last time I saw Hanlon at his door was when he took his sign down and moved away; I can't say when that was; I don't know whether his family went away at the same time or not.

At the close of this witness' examination the Court took a recess.

SERIOUS ROW AMONG STUDENTS.

A Game of Football Among the Yale Youths Comes to Grief—Fight with Policemen—One Student Nearly Killed.

From the New Haven Journal, Nov. 1.

Monday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, Captain Catlin was informed that a number of students were engaged in playing football on the green, near the south end of the State House. Such amusement when conducted in a public square being a violation of a city by-law, he summoned officers Roller and Kennedy to his assistance and proceeded to the Green to make arrests. Officer Kennedy was sent around on the west side of the square to cut off the retreat, while the Captain and Officer Roller, both dressed in citizen's clothes, walked leisurely across the Green unnoticed. As they neared the students Officer Kennedy was espied coming around near College street, and the cry of 'peelers' was raised, when the students playing ball fled to the college buildings in great haste, pursued by Officer Kennedy. Captain Catlin succeeded in arresting one of the young men. Officer Kennedy, upon returning, found an overcoat belonging to a student on the Green, and this he picked up and was on his way to the police office, when quite a crowd of students, who had rallied, pursued him with jeers. He charged on them several times without effect, and, we are creditably informed, an effort was made by them to take the coat away from him. Two or three of the students also hurled stones at him. In the meantime other police officers arrived and four other arrests were made, making a total of five. The crowd of students followed up to the gateway leading to the police office, where they were met by policemen and ordered back out of the way and off of the walk. To enforce the demand the police poked their clubs at those in the front rank. One of the students thus punched was a young man named Arthur Watson. He pushed one side the club, which was held by Officer Kelly. The officer immediately gave him a powerful blow upon the head, felling him to the ground. He was picked up in a condition nearly if not quite insensible, and taken into Dr. Townsend's office, close at hand, where his wound, which was of a very serious character, was dressed. We are informed that in the evening he was in a partially unconscious state, and that the doctor was of the opinion that had the blow been a little harder the skull would have been fractured. The proper way and one preventing such scenes is for the friends of the arrested party to proceed to the office quietly half an hour after the arrest and offer their bail. Then no collisions will occur about the office such as happened Monday afternoon. The five students who were arrested gave bail and soon after settled their cases by paying $12·50 each.

—Lillie Danton is an Indiana girl who awaits an engagement. She has a lecture ready entitled "The Diabolism of Divorce."

—Dr. Duval, whose trial for the murder of his wife was of such exciting interest, has received his sentence—imprisonment for life.

—MacEvoy's Hibernicon, containing some really fine views of Irish scenery, was destroyed by fire while on exhibition at Council Bluffs.

—A lady at Boston narrowly escaped serious injury a few days since by having her chignon set on fire while travelling in a horse-car.

—The receipts of the New England Hospital for Women and Children during the past year were $16,710·05 and the disbursements $17,556,48.

—The report of the Pittsburg Coal Exchange shows that $312,673·54 have been lost by the bridges now being erected along the Ohio river.

—During the recent storm the third caisson of the International Bridge over the Niagara river was swept from its fastenings and carried half a mile down the stream.

—The turtle of the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition came to its death recently, like so many other Cincinnatians—by too much drinking. There is a difference, however, in the turtle's favor—he only drank cold water.

—In his defense of spiritualism at Cincinnati the other night, Rev. Moses Hull said that ex-Rev. Horace Cook spoke against the spiritualists the night before he eloped with the daughter of a member of his church.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, }
Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1870. }

The money market presents rather more animation than usual, owing to the increased activity in the stock market, but the regular demands of the local trade are quite light, and met without effort both at the banks and on the street at current rates, and on the usual conditions as to collaterals and security. There is a fair supply of currency at the banks, and they continue to act liberally with their depositors, but the general tone of lenders is firm. We quote at 5½@6½ per cent. on call, and at 7@9 per cent. on good mercantile paper.

The gold market is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 111@111⅛, closing about noon at the opening figure.

Government bonds are also quiet, and prices steady at about last night's closing figures.

The stock market was active and stronger. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 102¼.

In Railroad shares there were sales of Reading at 50 3-16, b. o.@50¼, s. o.; Pennsylvania at 58@58¼, ex. div.; and Lehigh Valley at 58. There was a continued demand for Oil Creek and Allegheny, which sold steady at 45.

Canal shares were quiet, but no sales were made. 32½ was bid for Lehigh.

Among the miscellaneous shares there was an unusual demand for Commonwealth Bank, with large sales at 56.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S.Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, N..c.102½	475 sh O C & A R.ls. 45
$2000 W Jersey R 7s 95½	100 sh Read R..s10. 50¼
$2500 Leh Con L.... 78½	100 do...b15.50 3-16
$300 Wilm & R R 7s	56 do......... 50¼
cash . 90½	100 do.......50 3-16
$3000 C & Am 6s, 89 92½	85 sh Penna.ls.c&p 58
200 sh Com'h Bk.... 56	100 do.....b30. 58¼
226 do......... 56	160 do....c&p. 58½
8 sh Leh V R.... 58	

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 109@109¼; do. 1864, 107⅞@108⅛; do. Nov. 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. do., July, 110⅛@110⅜; do. do., 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅝@107⅛; Pacifics, 110⅞@111⅛. Gold, 111⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@114; 5-20s of 1862, 109@109¼; do. 1864, 107⅞@108; do. 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., July, 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 5s, 10-40, 106⅞@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅞@111⅛. Gold, 111@111⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.—The Flour market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. There is some demand for shipment, but the bulk of the transactions is for the supply of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5·25@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at 5·50@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy Ohio do. do. at $7·25. Rye Flour is quiet and ranges from $5 to $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, but holders are not disposed to make concessions. Sales of 1200 bushels Western red at $1·38@1·39; Delaware do. at $1·25@1·30; and Western amber at $1·43@1·45; 10,000 bushels Western red and 20,000 bushels No. 1 Spring sold on private terms. Rye may be quoted at 93c. for Western. Corn is but little sought after and prices favor buyers. Sales of 4000 bushels at 78@80c. for Western yellow, and 75@76c. for Western mixed. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 3000 bushels at 53@55c. for Pennsylvania and Western, and 51@52c. for Delaware.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 200 bushels sold at $6·62½@6·75. Prices of Timothy and Flaxseed were nominal.

Whisky is in better demand, 250 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 88c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Arrived, steamship Scandinavian, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......NOVEMBER 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........51 | 11 A. M.......64 | 2 P. M.......69

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Salvor, Herring, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W.M. Baird & Co.
Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, Portland, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr E. G. Edwards, Harrison, do. do.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Chelsea, do.
Schr Estelle Day, Cary, Milton, do.
Schr Frank Jameson, Jameson, Providence, do.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, do. do.
Schr J. Clark, Fowler, do. do.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Boston, do.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, do. do.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Kimmey, do. do.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Buell, do. do.
Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, do. do.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, do.
Schr Hdrriet Smith, Stocs, Newport, do.
Schr Constitution, O'Riley, Bridgeport, do.
Schr Clipper, Hewlings, do. do.
Schr Charleston, Bolan, Salem, do.
Schr C. S. Kennedy, Dodge, Roxbury, do.
Schr R. W. Whilldin, Fennimore, Cambridge, do.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, do. do.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Fall River, do.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, do. do.
Schr Femerick, Dasey, do. do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Quincy Point.
Schr Caroline Hall, Dasey, from New York.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Boston.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Norwich.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Maloy, do.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burrows, from Bridgeport.
Schr A. E. Stevens, Montgomery, from Salem.
Schr Mary J. Huddell, Vaughan, do.
Schr J. J. Little, Bechman, from Hingham.
Schr J. Thompson, Endicott, from Appomattox.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 2.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

B. C. Shaeffer and George Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
E. D. Trump and Niagara, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
William H. Lippincott, with lumber to Fleming & Lloyd.
A. G. Postlethwaite, with lumber to Fleming & Co.
Charley and Rolley, with lumber, for New York.
David Kiekle, with flint, for Trenton, N. J.
Evening Star, with stave bolts, for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Ellis, Melvin, hence for Antwerp, s'ld from Queenstown 17th ult.

Ships Firm, Wiley, and Mary Adelaide, Kaeteholdt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 15th ult.

Bark Gipsy, Cremol, hence, at Brouwershaven 16th ultimo.

Bark Deborah Pennell, Reed, hence, at Bremerhaven 18th ult.

Bark Tubal Cain, Stone, hence, at Cronstadt 13th ultimo.

Br. bark Emma Packer, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 19th ult.

Bark Florence I. Henderson, Henderson, fm London for Philadelphia, at Deal 17th ult., having put back for shelter.

Br. bark Hansa, Eriksson, hence, at Dalaro 11t ultimo.

Bark Howard, Shaw, for Philadelphia via Brouwershaven, sailed from Helvoet 14th inst.

Bark Josepha, Fredericks, hence for Elsinore, was off Isle of Wight 14th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE STORIES OF PRUSSIAN CRUELTIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is, perhaps, nothing more pitiful about war than the way in which the supplementary work of blackening each other's reputation is carried on, amid the clash of arms, by the combatants, through the newspapers. This means of offense has been added to the armory of civilized warfare, curiously enough, by the growth of humane feeling and the spread of the sentiment of human brotherhood. When Tilly stormed Madgeburg, and his men, after violating the women, killed everybody of every age and sex they could lay hold of, neither he nor they were at all desirous of having the fact concealed. In fact, they wanted the news of it spread far and wide, so that the terror inspired by it might save them trouble on like occasions afterward. When Turenne laid waste the Palatinate, the last thing that occurred to him or his master was to feel ashamed of it. In those days the great aim of every warrior was to show as many evidences as possible of his power; and as long as he did this successfully, he cared little about charges of cruelty, and, indeed, would have laughed at anybody who took the trouble to bring them. The soldier was expected to have a touch of ferocity in his disposition, and to be only kept from massacres even in time of peace by rigid discipline.

Now, however, all this is changed. The soldier has to be gentle, as well as brave. Plunder, not to speak of the slaughter, of the unresisting has come to be looked at as a great stain on the reputation of an army. Soldiers are expected to respect private property on the march, and what they take to take in an orderly and quasi-legal manner, under cover of a "requisition." It is a point of honor with a general to see that women who fall within the sphere of his operations are held harmless, and that no wanton devastation is committed in the territory through which he passes, even though it be the enemy's territory. Occasionally, of course, devastation is formally and designedly committed, but always with much lamentation over it as a painful military necessity. This state of things has furnished belligerents with means of damaging each other they never enjoyed in the good old days, and they avail themselves of those means with ludicrous diligence. It is, of course, impossible to guess what Tilly would have said if he had been denounced as a savage by hundreds of newspapers; but the probabilities are that, his morality remaining what it was, he would have enjoyed the notoriety. Commanders in our day, and the nations which employ them, are grown thin-skinned in proportion to the increase of publicity by which all deeds, both of peace and war, are surrounded, and accordingly we find stories of "atrocities" committed by the enemy's troops now a very favorite weapon of warfare. During the Rebellion the Southern newspapers temed with accounts of Northern lust and ferocity, beginning with Beauregard's "Beauty and Booty" anecdote. There were few Southerners who were not firmly persuaded, on the authority of multitudinous editors, and persons who had visited New York and Newport in the summer season, that the plan of the Federal Government was to fill its regiments with the dregs of the population from the great cities—thieves, bullies, and gamblers and murderers, and then let them loose on the peaceful, simple, unsophisticated inhabitants of Southern villages and plantations. As the war went on, awful things came to light every day, showing the tigerish disposition of the Northern troops, such as the surrender of the town in Tennessee to the troops for two hours, during which the inmates of a ladies' boarding-school were subjected to unmentionable outrages.

During the Indian mutiny the Sepoys were served up to the English public in much the same way. Nothing was rarer than for English-women to escape outrage, followed by public mutilation, in the midst of a crowd of rejoicing fiends, and people in England were only disabused of this belief by the failure of any of the victims of the mutilations to make their appearance. At first it was said that the persons who had had their noses and ears cut off, and their tongues cut out, were ashamed to show themselves, but at last even this excuse for them ceased to be heard, or only excited a laugh. In the Italian war of 1859, the Austrians were handsomely reviled for their brutalities. They shot villagers without the smallest provocation, and otherwise revelled in cruelty. The Austro-Prussian war of 1866 did not last long enough for the Prussians to display their character in Bohemia, but they are making a fearful exposure of their real nature in the present conflict. The burnings, robberies, rapes, desecration of churches, with which they are charged by French newspapers, are really enough to make angels weep, and would, if all true, show them to be fiends incarnate. The Prussians in the early days of the struggle expended their ingenuity in this way on the Turcos, who, though doubtless unscrupulous barbarians, were certainly made responsible for ten times the number of murders of wounded men, and ten times the number of insults to hospital nurses, they ever committed.

Much as one may regret the amount of mendacity expended in this line of operations, it is satisfactory as revealing the steady growth of the power of public opinion over the most powerful and most excited belligerents. No matter what victories Bismarck may win, or how hopeless the situation of the French may be, he acknowledges every day that he is responsible to somebody yet more "august" than his "august master"—and that, even after the vanquished have fired their last shot, they are not wholly defenseless. His frequent circulars are all so many appeals to the judgment of mankind for the justification of acts which he knows superiority of force alone would not suffice to justify. The French lies about the Uhlans, and the Prussian lies about the Turcos, though less respectable and less formal, are also either so many attempts to resort to the same great tribunal for the decision of questions which the sword, no matter how deftly wielded, must leave unsolved—or to get, on one side or the other, a power which, though it may seem of little consequence on the battle-field, is what gives victories their fruits and makes defeat hopeless.

THE SPECTRE OF FAMINE IN FRANCE.

From the N.Y. Herald.

Count Bismarck's circular to the Ministers and diplomatic agents of North Germany residing in foreign countries sounds a note of deep and solemn warning through the general din of war that comes to us from Europe. It is indeed like "a fire-bell in the night," to recall men, not only in France, but throughout both hemispheres, from their dreams of martial pomp and show to the stern and dreadful realities of the situation. The document referred to, which was published in a *Herald* despatch from Washington city on Monday morning, points out the practical fact, appalling in its importance, that, owing to the wanton destruction of roads and bridges leading from Paris to the provinces—a destruction wrought by the French themselves—the invading Germans will find it utterly impossible to supply the two million people which the capital contains with the necessaries of life even after the city capitulates. As it is, the prisoners taken by the Germans in the various fights and sorties attempted by the garrison state that the latest rations have been but one pound of meat per week for each soldier inside the defenses of the city, with the stock of animal food rapidly disappearing. Meanwhile the investing force have, by intense exertion and unceasing vigilance, been able to keep open communication with the Rhine frontier, and have drawn very heavy aid, in all requisites, from home. But they have also completely eaten out and exhausted the country environing Paris, over a radius of some days journey not made by railroad, and the daily wider and wider consumption is rapidly extending the unproductive area. The food question has already become a very irksome and oppressive one to the strangers. The latter number nearly, if not quite, seven hundred thousand men in arms, and chiefly concentrated around the French capital, the actual number furnished by the North and South German States together, for the war, being more than eight hundred thousand, and allowance being made for those put *hors de combat* by sickness, wounds and death. All, then, that the reopened railroads running eastward to Germany and the scouting expeditions sent out on every side can do is to meet the incessant demands of this enormous force. They can achieve no more. What, then, are to become the inevitable consequences of throwing the vast population of Paris on their own resources in the winter season in an isolated region eaten out and shaven close by the locusts of war? Will there not be positive danger of the starvation of hundreds of thousands of people, as Bismarck predicts? The conclusion is heartrending to contemplate, yet it is not only possible but imminent.

But it is not Paris alone which finds itself in this miserable plight. All France is, to some degree, menaced with a similar calamity. In the twenty departments now mainly under the heavy hand of the invader, the arrest of production and of harvesting, the excessive consumption by both armies, the reckless or unavoidable waste, the burning and other destruction of material, and the removal beyond the frontiers of large quantities of agricultural produce which cannot be reimported, have swept the country bare. Moreover, we must recollect that last spring, before the war began, we had repeated advices from France of anticipated short crops in France, and that these advices have not been contradicted. Recently there have been more satisfactory accounts from the southern departments, but, as a general summing up, even were there no war, this great French nation of forty millions would have had to depend very largely upon imported cereals for its winter subsistence. The two years' advance supply on hand of breadstuffs, which was one of the boasted arrangements of the imperial system, seems to have been, for this year at least, as much a myth as the strength and reliability of its military organization. In one word—a word of solemn, overshadowing portent—the gaunt spectre of famine looms up in more gigantic and ghastly proportions every hour over the once fair land of France. The nation but yesterday so mighty is "hard bestead and hungry," and neither rulers nor people know whither to look in this hour of their tribulation. The trials that have fallen upon them are almost apocalyptic in their suddenness, their completeness and their terror. With the threatened dearth comes the nameless horror of the "pestilence that walketh in darkness," which falls upon all famished regions, and of the still more frightful outburst of frantic passions among hot-blooded races driven to despair. The hour seems close at hand, indeed, for the beautiful, the imperial city of the late Napoleonic empire, "when "the keepers of the house shall tremble and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows shall be darkened," and all the proud nation shall share in her sorrow.

This is a terrible contingency for Christendom to contemplate—a momentous lesson for ambitious princes and statesmen to ponder. It cannot be underrated or fail to be comprehended. Let us hope that its instruction will not be thrown away.

Yet again, mingling with the abstract idea thus presented to our minds is the agony of individual suffering, not among stalwart men alone, but among the innocent and defenseless victims of the war—the aged and infirm, the wounded and the sick, feeble women and helpless babes. At the thought of their dark, dire, irredeemable destitution the very heart of humanity thrills with pity. But on this side of the Atlantic we have never yet confined our sympathies to mere commiseration. As for the Greeks in their hour of misfortune; as for Poland and Hungary, when they both starved and bled; as for Ireland, when her homeless children were dying by thousands on the highways or in the pest-houses of their native land, which should have been the island Canaan of the north, the hand of American bounty was instantly and repeatedly extended, so let it be held out now over the stormy sea and through the wintry gloom to stricken France. And there is no time to lose. Every day of delay may be fatal to many a poor brother, whom timely aid would have saved. Noble societies of foreign nationality have already been organized among us to aid the sick and wounded in both Germany and France, and native subscriptions have not been wanting; but the imminent, pressing need at this moment is for help in kind to whole masses of the French population. Let, then, the concerts, the discourses, the lectures, the exhibitions that are wont to be offered for minor charities be turned towards the response to this one terrible cry for help from those who are ready to perish in an allied land, the early friend of our own republic and so long the intellectual guide of Christendom. Our Legislatures, national and State; our municipal bodies, our boards of trade, our moneyed corporations, our orders, clubs, and societies of all kinds; our agricultural, railroad, mining and moneyed princes; our religious congregations; and the whole people, collectively and individually, could perform no holier or higher act worthy of our civilization and our progressive age—more full of solacing remembrance to each heart, more in beautiful accordance with our Christian profession, more fraught with glorious auspices to us and our children, now and hereafter, than to succor our fainting brethren of France and exorcise, with the white hand and the gentle word of charity, this grim spectre of famine from their doors.

ARMY REFORMATION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The approaching reduction of the army, and the certainty that many valuable officers now unassigned must necessarily be mustered out of service unless vacancies are made for them, has lent an unusual stimulus to the Bureau of Military Justice. Offenses that a year ago were entirely overlooked, or the perpetrators of which were, after conviction and dismissal by military tribunals, restored to the army by the Executive, now meet with punishment so prompt as to have a perceptible and a healthy effect on the tone of the army at large. General courts-martial for the trial of officers have been recently or are now sitting in nearly every department, and the vigor with which offenders are brought to grief is in pleasing contrast to the laxity observable in this respect a few months ago. The danger of a great injustice happening to good men through the customary but undue lenity to the bad sharpens the eye of justice. Influence or antecedents, wounds or campaigns, avail nothing to save the erring. Neither age and long service, nor youth and inexperience, can now stay the heavy hand so long withheld. A graduate of West Point, thirty years in the army, disappears from its rolls simultaneously with a second lieutenant at the foot of the list; and for once, from general to subaltern, all stand equal before the law.

A file of general court-martial orders issued by the War Department is now before us. It shows that every section of the country has its representative in the catalogue of crime. The characters of the offenses, too, are as varied as the climes to which the offenders owe their nativity. Lieutenant Martin L. Brandt, late 7th Infantry, born in Maryland, and promoted from the ranks, convicted of defrauding his creditors by worthless pay accounts, is dismissed the service. Captain Charles G. Cox, 10th Cavalry, born in Maine, appointed from Colorado, for getting drunk, breaking his arrest, swearing at and beating his men, and selling "one sorrel horse," the property of the United States, is cashiered and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. The President remits the penitentiary, but Cox leaves the service.

Captain George W. Graham, 10th Cavalry, from New York, amused himself by publicly driving in a buggy with an abandoned woman, then attempted to sell a roan horse, the property of the United States, succeeded in wrongfully selling a bay horse, and wound up his exploits by a free fight in a disgraceful den. He was cashiered, and also sentenced to the penitentiary. The President remitted his confinement, but Captain Graham made a desirable vacancy.

Lieutenant Emilius de Meulen, 2d Artillery, a native of sunny Italy, and quartered in Alaska, got drunk, broke his arrest five times, and was tried for those offenses and for attempting to murder the assistant surgeon. Of this last charge he was found not guilty, the doctor having fortunately escaped being shot. De Meulen was, however, cashiered, and left Alaska and the army at the same time.

Lieutenant Erwin Seeley, 4th Artillery, born in Pennsylvania and appointed from the army, became so hopelessly involved financially while acting as commissary and quartermaster at Fort Washington, Maryland, that his affairs could only be straightened out by trying him for making false returns and statements, cashiering him, and publishing his crime in the newspapers of Ohio and the District of Columbia.

These are a few samples, taken at random, but they prove the earnestness with which the authorities are at work purifying the army. The public must not hastily and adversely judge of the service that has so long held these men unpunished, but rather rest assured that those who are left are worthy of confidence; nor is the time now far distant when the uniform of the officer will be, as of old, the unmistakable proof that its wearer is a gentleman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf3 No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, northeast corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting, an election will be held, at same place, for four Managers to serve three years.
A. E. DOUGHERTY,
10 12 w4t Secretary.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held, in conformity with the By-laws, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870, at the office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when an election will be held for Nine Directors, one of whom shall be President, to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business will be transacted as may present itself. 10 29 sw4t

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-stored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
W. RUSHTON, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
J. WIEGAND, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
G. ALBERT LEWIS,
11 1 3t Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes.
W. L. SCHAFFER,
11 1 3t Cashier.

☞ THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 1 3t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 1 6t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 1 6t H. P. SCHEKY, Cashier.

☞ THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
THEO. KITCHEN,
11 1 3t Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 1 4t P. LAMB, Cashier.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2pt

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
MORNING GLORY
Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses
Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Special attention to Heater and Range Work.
Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Nov. 5, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following article, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

One Fan Blower, equal to "Alden's patent," with Shaft, Countershaft, Pulleys, etc., in running order complete, and to be run one week on trial before acceptance.

For further particulars and time of delivery apply to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office.
A. W. RUSSELL,
10 26 Paymaster U. S. Navy.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.

The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,
10 28 6t Dept. of the East.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME four-story House, 2031 Walnut street. Apply P. O. Box 1623. 11 1 5t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

FURNISHED HOUSE IN SEVENTEENTH Street, near Walnut street, for 1, 2, or 3 years, by S. DAVIS PAGE,
10 31 4t No. 619 WALNUT Street.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over
$5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870	581,139·12

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The receipts of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) during the year ending October 31st, were $382,407·41, and expenditures, $310,271·91. The receipts of the Lombard and South Streets Company during the same time were $116,828·72, and expenditures, $106,805 80.

—C. F. Burger, who was discharged on Saturday, by United States Commissioner Craig Biddle, for the reason that the charge of embezzlement did not bring him within the provisions of the Extradition treaty, and was arrested immediately after on a capias, was discharged yesterday by Judge Stroud, after a hearing of the case. Very soon after he was arrested on another capias, and committed in default of bail.

—Yesterday was the festival of All Saints, and was observed with appropriate religious services in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches throughout the city.

—A night school for artisans was opened last night at the Central High School. The lecture room was filled and a much larger number was registered than could be accommodated, but five rooms being thrown open to the school by the Board of Education, besides the lecture-room. Those that can be admitted will be divided into five classes numbering fifty each. The departments of the course and the instructors will be Practical Mathematics, Professor Hopper; Drawing, Professor Kern; Business Forms and Penmanship, Professor Bartine; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Professor Houston; Applied Mechanics and Steam Engineering, Professor Warrington; Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, Professor Holt. The school will be open upon Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday nights; and on the latter a lecture will be delivered to the whole school, in the lecture-room, by either Professor Houston, Warrington, or Holt. The first general lecture will be delivered to-morrow evening by Professor Holt.

—A meeting of journeymen plasterers was held last evening at the hall Eighth and Locust streets, at which statements were made showing that there are about 500 journeymen plasterers in the city at the present time, and that the Society numbers about 350.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111½.

—The people of Buffalo, N. Y., claim to have had the shock of another earthquake last evening.

—During the quarter ending September 30, of this year, 51,197 immigrants arrived at the port of New York.

—The State Fair of Virginia opened at Richmond yesterday, on which occasion Jefferson Davis made a speech.

—The annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 22d and 23d instant.

—Allen and Gallagher, prize-fighters, were arrested in the vicinity of St. Louis yesterday morning, they having been announced to engage in a pugilistic encounter.

—By the explosion of two magazines, containing fifteen thousand pounds of nitroglycerine, at Fairport, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, four men were blown to atoms, and a number of buildings were greatly damaged.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

PROCLAMATION FROM GAMBETTA TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS—KING WILLIAM TO PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES—WASHBURNE AND THE AMERICANS IN PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Germans will open the bombardment of Paris with 250 siege guns.

Bazaine's order of the day, announcing the capitulation of Metz, is published. It justifies the act, and exhorts the troops to submission.

Marshal Vaillant has been expelled from France.

Dumas is recovering.

Advices from Bahia, South America, of October 16, state that a French gunboat had captured two German barks.

The report that an attempt had been made by Franc-tireurs to kill King William is contradicted. General Von Roon is not wounded.

Prince Frederick Charles issued a proclamation to the army on the occupation of Metz and the departure of the troops for other fields of action, in which he says: "Soldiers, I recognize your bravery, obedience, and calmness. Your cheerfulness and devotion in the dangers and difficulties of the situation were incalculable. You proceed to new triumphs. For the present farewell."

LONDON, Nov. 1.—[Special to the New York World.]—A correspondent with the 2d army corps transmits the following, which had just been read to the troops:

"VERSAILLES, Oct. 28, 11 P. M.—To Prince Frederick Charles—I awaited the news, which was received during the night, of the capitulation of Metz, before sending you my heartiest congratulations and acknowledgments for your circumspection and endurance before this victory, which your command has shown during the long and tedious environment of Bazaine's army.

"Acknowledgement is due to the brave troops who by their intrepidity and the privations they have endured, have set an example without parallel in the history of the world. The occurrences before Metz constitute an imperishable epoch of honor and glory for our army. My thanks will be conveyed to the troops. To honor you and your command for such signal services, I have appointed you General-Field-Marshal, a distinction which I have also conferred upon my son, the Crown Prince.

"Signed, "WILHELM."

The *Electeur Libre* prints a speech made by Favre on October 14, in which he says the Orleans Princes have an army of 150,000 men in the west.

A Brussels telegram says: A courier is waiting at Cassel to bring to Versailles the result of the conference now proceeding at Wilhelmshohe between Eugenie, Napoleon and Bazaine.

A correspondent at Versailles says the effects of winter weather are beginning to show themselves, and the German losses from sickness now amount to 2000 daily.

King William is determined to review his troops on the Champ de Mars in Paris, and then to return home.

The ruin of Chateaudun is beyond description, and the destruction is far worse than at Bazeilles.

The Bavarians are the most cruel of all the troops.

The departure of the ex-Empress from Chiselhurst was sudden and unexpected. The Prince Imperial will shortly follow her. Some days prior to her departure Eugenie was constantly receiving messages in cipher, and everything portends a Bonapartist demonstration on a grand scale. The chances of peace are more remote than ever.

The statement of the French officer of engineers concerning the massacre of famished men, women and children, before Metz, by the Prussians, is confirmed by an official communication published in the *Independence de la Moselle*.

On October 19 Bazaine called together his officers and informed them of the details of Gen. Boyer's mission, showing Bismarck's desire to terminate the war, but that he had no government in France to deal with. He informed them that Boyer was before a council of war, at which Moltke declared that military negotiations could be easily arranged, but Bismark said the political view must take the lead. I am inclined to allow the army at Metz to withdraw to an appointed place in French territory, and protect there all deliberations of peace. Bazaine then dwelt upon the anarchy throughout France, and predicted that the army must separate its cause from that of Metz. He forbade discussion on this speech among his officers.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—[Special to the New York Times.]—The first batch of Americans left Paris on October 25, and arrived here to-day. Their names are Mr. Corbin's son, Mr. Reed, of Tiffanys, wife and son; Commander Woodworth, George Saunders, Chevalier Wyckoff, J. F. O'Sullivan and wife, Mr. Kane, of L'Herbette, Kane & Co., of Paris; Mr. Kramer, of the Milwaukee Gazette, and thirty to forty others, from different legations, also got out under protection of Mr. Washburne's pass. The second American party left on October 26. In leaving accidents occurred to two of the carriages, and one lady was hurt. None of them have arrived here, and their names are not given. After permission was obtained from the Prussians for the departure of the Americans from Paris, Trochu refused to allow them to leave, on the ground that it would demoralize the people of Paris. Mr. Washburne went at once to Favre and declared that he would suspend all diplomatic relations if further obstacles were thrown in the way of their departure, and this produced the desired effect, and they were allowed to leave.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—[Special to New York Tribune.] A correspondent at Tours states to-day that the Russian emissaries have been proposing to buy the French fleet, offering certain political inducements in addition to large sums of money, but have met with no success. There is reason to believe that Bourbaki's resignation has been accepted.

A correspondent at Hamburg writes, on October 30, that an official communication to the authorities states that the French fleet of twelve ships, having on board 800 landing troops, had sailed from Dunkirk, intending to made a descent on the North Sea coast.

Preparations were immediately made for the defence of the coast, consisting of eight battalions of landwehr and reserve battalions. The 75th and 76th regiments were ordered to be ready to march at half an hour's notice. One-half have already been sent to reinforce Cuxhaven. All the pilot boats at the mouth of the Elbe have been brought in, and the light vessels and buoys removed.

A number of small craft have been recently captured by the French, and it is supposed they will be compelled to furnish pilots. A thousand French officers from Metz will soon arrive here.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The negotiations for an armistice have probably failed. England's recent movement is regarded as damaging to the negotiators, and both parties are inclined to look upon her interference with suspicion and disfavor.

Burnside's mission was to offer France, on the part of the King of Prussia, a semi-armistice of thirty days or longer, during the first fifteen days of which officials would be allowed to pass freely between Paris and Tours to arrange the preliminaries of an election, and as soon as these were completed to grant an armistice of forty-eight hours all over France, and admit a perfectly free election and then return to the semi armistice of fifteen days or longer to enable the delegates elected to proceed to Paris and deliberate upon the terms of peace.

TOURS, Nov. 1.

Gambetta has issued another proclamation to the army, intimating that the soldiers at Metz have protested against the cowardly capitulation of that place, and refuse to be bound by it. He closes with an appeal to the soldiers to make an effort to rid the country and then become free and peaceful citizens of the republic. The following is the document in extenso:

"Soldiers—You have betrayed no dishonor during three months that fortune has been unfavorable to you, owing to incapacity and treachery. You are now rid of unworthy chiefs. If you are prepared under proper guidance, to wipe away outrage henceforward, you no longer struggle for a despot, but for a country, for homes burned, for families outraged, France is delivered up to the fury of an implacable enemy. You have a sublime mission, requiring every sacrifice to shame the calumniators who render the army responsible for the infamy. Your chiefs having justly incurred the stigma of treason at Sedan, and of crime at Metz, call you to avenge your honor, which is that of France.

"Your brothers in the army of the Rhine already protest against the cowardly attempt and withdraw from the accursed capitulation. It is for you to raise the standard of France, soiled by the last Bonaparte and his accomplices and recall victory; but practice republican virtues, discipline, activity and contempt for death. Bear in mind the danger of the country. The time of treachery and weakness is past. The destiny of the country is confided to you. Having restored France to serenity, then be free and peaceful citizens of the republic."

The *Français* says that the popular feeling toward Napoleon's dynasty is not mere coldness, but hatred and contempt.

The women's club at Marseilles proposes to erect the guillotine and to behead the bishop of that city, as the beginning of its work.

TOURS, Nov. 1, evening, via London.—The government has, by a decree, dissolved the commission of the Department of the Bouches de Rhone.

Admiral Villaunez has resigned, and is succeeded by Admiral Penterat.

A provost marshal's staff has been created for the maintenance of order at Tours.

The country in front of the Prussian advance in this direction has been stripped of animals and forage, and the roads are barricaded. All old men, women and children are ordered to leave their homes as the enemy approaches, the State providing for their support and protection.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·31	MOON SETS	0·51
SUN SETS	4·56	HIGH WATER	9·45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WASH. BUTCHER,
ISRAEL W. MORRIS,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr.	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v. H.	Oct. 17
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 19
C. of Wash'ton.	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
Tripoli	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 20
Allemania	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 20
FOR EUROPE.			
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
C of Wash'tn.	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
England	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 5
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 12
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 26
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 3
Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Nov. 3
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 4
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 5
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N. C.	Nov. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship John Patten, Hill, Savannah, Penrose, Massey & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, do.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Brig C. S. Packard, Packard, Boston, Souder & Adams.

Schr Annie Magee, Young, Fortress Monroe, Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr John Shay, Fisher, Charleston, do.

Schr Clara, Mulford, Fort Washington, Va., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 60 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers:—J. Lawson, C R. Abbott, C. Werakshagen, A. Foremart, H. Mauch and wife, H. Fonadak, C. Bowman, and Mr. Fryberger.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Clara, Nickerson, from Cumberland, N. S., with grindstones to J. E. Mitchell—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Rachael Miller, Gandy, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Fremont, from Provincetown, with fish to A. S. Hughes.

Schr St. Mary, Smith, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Thomas Ware, Abdill, from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, from Provincetown, with mdse.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 1.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

A. O. Buck and James O'Donnell, with barley, for Philadelphia.

W. S. Burton, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

A. V. Joslin, with iron, for Bordentown.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

R. F. Cahill, C. McCaffrey, Jane Elliott, H. L. Wilgus, A. L. Massy, and Burrough, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 2.—Nine regular barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 1—10 A. M.—The pilot-boat Cope reports went to sea yesterday, barks Rome, Dagmar, and Marianna I.

In the harbor, one schooner.

3 P. M.—The bark Canada went to sea at 11 A. M. An unknown bark went up at 2 P. M.

Wind S. W. Thermometer, 62.

MEMORANDA.

Ship City of Boston, Cutter, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 16th ult.

Ship Castine, Wilson, hence for Antwerp, at Deal 17th ult., and proceeded.

Br. steamer Iowa, Ovenstone, from Glasgow 13th ult., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamers Etna, Lochead, for Liverpool via Halifax, and Palmyra, Watson, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Halley, Lechey, from New York 29th of Sept., at Liverpool 16th ult.

N. G. steamer Ohio, from Bremen, at Baltimore yesterday.

Steamer City of Brooklyn, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 31st ult.

Steamer Columbia, for New York, sailed from Lough Foyle 16th ult.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, from New Orleans via Havana and Key West, at Baltimore 31st ult.

Steamer George Cromwell, Clapp, from New York, at New Orleans 29th ult.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, for New York, s'ld from New Orleans 30th ult.

Steamer Lodona, Hovey, from New Orleans 22d ult. for New York, was seen 25th by the St. Louis at New Orleans 27th.

Steamer Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Steamer United, Rogers, hence, at Norfolk 29th ultimo.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakely, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer Wilmington (new), Cole, hence, at New York yesterday.

Arg. bark Lola, from Montevideo for Lewes, Del., for orders, which put into Charleston Oct. 30, disabled, had sails and rigging damaged in the gale of Oct. 20; will repair at Charleston.

Bark Norton Stover, Bibber, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Salem 29th ult.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Robinson, sailed from New Bedford 29th ult. for Boston.

Brig William Welsh, Snow, cleared at Galveston 17th ult. for Pensacola.

Brig J. W. Drisko, hence, at Bangor 30th ult.

Schr Pathway, of Philadelphia, from Boston, went ashore on Charlestown beach at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult., during a gale, and became a total loss. The crew were saved, but one man was badly injured by falling from the rigging to the deck.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Portland 31st ult.

Schr William Colyer, Taylor, hence, at New Bedford 30th ult.

Schr Samuel C. Hunt, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 30th ult.

Schr Nellie Brown, Higgins, hence, at Boston 31st ultimo.

Schr Wind, from Trenton, at Norwich 29th ult.

Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 30th ult.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, hence, at Beverly 26th ult.

Schr Village Queen, Conklin, hence, at Providence 30th ult.

Schr Sarah A. Boyce, Yates, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, hence, at Providence 30th ult.

Schr Billow, Eldridge, fm Trenton, at Providence 30th ult.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., 29th ult.

Schr Hannibal, Wells, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 30th ult.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence for New Bedford, and Boardman, Randall, do. for Portsmouth, sailed from Newport P. M. 28th ult.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, from Richmond for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 29th ult.

Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, from Key West via Charleston, at Wilmington, N. C., 29th ult.

Schrs D. Gifford, Jirrell; J. K. Manning, Gandy; and W. F. Garrison, Morris, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 29th ult.

Schrs M. E. Henderson, Price, and Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, from Boston for Philadelphia; Maggie Cain, Scull, from Portsmouth for do.; Ocean Traveller, Adams, from Beverly for do.; and Cameo, Dennison, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 29th ultimo.

Schrs C. B. Wood, Smith; M. M. Knowles, Small; G. M. Wentworth, Robbins; and Lizzie Raymond, Lord, hence for Boston; E. G. Willard, Parsons, do. for Portland; Nellie Staples, Boyd, do. for Portsmouth; George H. Prescott, Buckminster, do. for Salem; and Elizabeth De Hart, Low, from Bath for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult. Sailed, schrs Ocean Traveller, M. & E. Henderson, Taylor & Mathis, and others.

MISCELLANY.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 72, of which 5 foundered, 1 sunk after collision, 3 were burned, 12 were abandoned, and 9 are missing—supposed lost. They are classed as follows:—10 steamers, 7 ships, 7 barks, 14 brigs, and 34 schooners. The total value of the property lost and missing is estimated at $3.505,800. The loss of the Br. ship Progress, from Philadelphia for Hamburg is estimated at $60,000; Br. ship J. S. De Wolf, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, $90,000; bark Antilla, from Philadelphia for Cork, $15,000; Br. brig Ruby, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., $9000; schr Michigan, from Philadelphia for Boston, $8000; and schr Mary Eveline, from Philadelphia for New York, $7000.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.

"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalart.

THE GRAND WORK,

"The White Mountain Notch,"

BY THOMAS HILL.

New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."

Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.

New Chromos. New Engravings.

"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

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No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned	25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast	50 "

The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.

TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
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FRIED OYSTERS.

Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

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Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
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JAMES HOEY, General Manager

6 27 mwf 6m

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT

No. 16 North SIXTH Street.

STORE SHADES. REPAIRING, ETC.

9 16 fmw2mrp B J. WILLIAMS & SON.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 [illegible] DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN Combination Button-Hole AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYELET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

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SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),

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New and Elegant Designs.

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Tea Sets as Low as $20.

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KEIM & BIDDLE,

CLOTH HOUSE,

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Cloths,	**Overcoatings,**
Doeskins,	**Fancy Coatings,**
Cassimeres,	**Velveteens,**
Vestings,	**Corduroys.**

KEIM & BIDDLE,

. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,

10 1 stuth3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-fourth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate northeast corner Thirty-eighth and Storey streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

10 24 mth5t

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fourteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Wood street, above Eleventh, in the Fourteenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

10 24 mth5t

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an addition to a Public School-house in the Ninth ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house, situate on Filbert street, above Twentieth, in the Ninth ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

10 24 mth 5t

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 [illegible]

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PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE OF GOULD & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

AND

N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

Furniture Warerooms,

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Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid

Furniture and Upholstery,

EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.

Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 wsl3trp

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,

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Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices, and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits	$60 to $500
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Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwfrp3m

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LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

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A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 75c. upwards.

We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated

BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,

Considered in Europe superior to any other make.

Also, a full line of the

VICTORIA KID GLOVES,

The best One Dollar Glove in the market,

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A complete assortment of the celebrated

J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,

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The Best Quality!

The Lowest Prices!

The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

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Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

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(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7

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SISTER ROSE; or, St. Bartholomew's Eve. By the author of Mistress Margery. Illustrated. 18mo, 70 cents.

"True stories of the sufferings of the Huguenots."

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"A well-written and attractive book for the larger girls."

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"A very interesting and instructive volume."

THE YOUNG POTATO ROASTERS. By the author of Dick and his Donkey. Illustrated. 18mo, 25 cents.

Those who have read "Dick," will want its companion.

Just published and for sale by the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,

1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

11 2 wfm6t

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME MARIE SEEBACH,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The public is respectfully informed that MARIE SEEBACH, the great Tragedienne, will give in Philadelphia a short season of Grand Dramatic Representations, assisted by her new and excellent company of dramatic artistes,

FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

The programme will be changed every night, and selected from the most successful plays of Mme. Seebach's extensive repertoire.

The opening night will be

MONDAY, Nov. 7,

With Schiller's celebrated tragedy,

MARY STUART.

Seebach......Mary Stuart | Veneta.........Elizabeth

TUESDAY, Nov. 8, Birch Pfeiffer's

JANE EYRE, THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD.

Seebach.......Jane Eyre | Veneta.......Sarah Reed

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, Scribe's

ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

Seebach........Adrienne | Veneta......The Princess

THURSDAY, Nov. 10, Schiller's

LOVE AND INTRIGUE (Kabale and Liebe).

Seebach..........Louisa | Veneta......Lady Milford

FRIDAY, Nov. 11, Goethe's sublime creation,

FAUST.

Seebach in her world-renowned role as Marguerite.

SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock,

GRAND MATINEE.

SCALE OF PRICES.

General admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

SALE OF SEATS commences TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at the Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

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THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA; COMBINATIONS, comprising

Messrs. WM. CASTLE, B. BOWLER, ALBERTO LAURENCE, S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRY DRAYTON, E. SEGUIN, ARTHUR HOWELL, JOHN CHATTERSON, Mrs. C. RICHINGS-BERNARD, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mrs. ANNIE BOWLER, Miss FANNIE GOODWIN.

FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Will commence a brief season November 14.

Full particulars published in next Sunday's papers.

Excellent inducements will be offered season subscribers. 10 31 6t

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Another new play—THE TWO ROSES.

MONDAY and EVERY EVENING,

Mr. Albury's successful drama,

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With appropriate scenery.

FINE MUSIC,

And POWERFUL CAST.

Musical Selections by Mark Hassler.

In preparation EDWIN DROOD.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 2,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE as
YOUNG GOSLING,

In a new farcical comedy, in 3 acts, by John D. Stockton and the late William Brough, entitled

FOX AND GOOSE.

To conclude with the comic drama, from the works of Charles Dickens, called

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

SATURDAY—THIRD CLARKE MATINEE.

Chairs secured six days in advance.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

In ENGLISH TRAGEDY,

Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

MLLE. JANAUSCHEK

AS

DEBORAH,

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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON AT 1 O'CLOCK.
GRAND EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

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MR. G. W. JESTER,
THE MAN WITH THE TALKING HAND.
Ballet Troupe and Minstrels.
Butler and Wesley in Comic Pantomime.
New Negro Acts, Local Sketches, Etc.

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CHRISTMAS EVE; OR, THE DUEL IN THE SNOW,

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Saturday Evening, Benefit of C. E. ROLLINS. "Streets of New York." Matinee on Saturday.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, *Age*, *Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

THE cable telegrams continue to give deplorable accounts of the position of France. With horrors accumulating and new disasters impending which are even greater than those she has already suffered, no wise and firm hand is stretched forth to protect or save her. Selfishness, treachery, imbecility, and incapacity rule the hour. For the most imminent dangers no better safeguards than the destruction of French property by French orders and the issue of wordy proclamations are devised. Notwithstanding the protracted defense of Paris no attempts are made from without to raise the siege, or to seriously embarrass the operations of the investing army. The government at Tours and the populous districts of Southwestern France have devised no plan worthy of the name for the rescue of the doomed capital, and its fall, either by bombardment or starvation, is hourly becoming more inevitable. It is said of French soldiers, when they are badly beaten in battle, that they are more prone than any other troops to abandon all semblance of organization, and to seek safety by individual effort. The whole nation has now apparently adopted these tactics by common consent. There is no government which commands general obedience. After centuries of centralization, communities unaccustomed to the exercise of the simplest forms of local self-government have suddenly acquired freedom which they do not know how to use; and the Provisional authorities, instead of setting them an illustrious example, are rapidly losing all influence by their inability to check the invasion and their tenacious clutch of shadowy power. The continued postponement of the elections for members of a Constituent Assembly and the consequent establishment of a government representing the whole people, protracts indefinitely this chaotic condition, and clouds the whole future of France. Each new proclamation of Gambetta grows more and more ridiculous. It is the height of folly for men charged with rule to content themselves with denouncing capitulations at a time when nothing is done to avert new surrenders, or to tell soldiers who have neither the numbers, the leaders, the supplies, nor the discipline required for a successful encounter with the enemy, that they are safe guardians of the destiny of the country. We can scarcely wonder, in the face of such Babel-work, that even the hopes of the Imperialists are apparently reviving, and that the Empress, in company with Bazaine, is reported to have visited the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe, for the probable purpose of devising schemes for the re-establishment of the Imperial dynasty. Impractical and iniquitous as such an intrigue may appear, its chances of success are increasing with each new exhibition of folly at Tours, and there is a growing danger that the republican experiment will be wrecked by the delay of avowed republicans in proving the sincerity of their professions by giving the people of France an opportunity, in this distressing hour, to shape their own destinies. Heretofore, France, whether she was nominally ruled by a king, a cardinal, a convention, a council, an emperor, or a president, and whether she styled herself a monarchy, an empire, or a republic, has found a stable government only under an overruling one-man power, and the anarchy now prevailing increases the probability that she will again be forced to seek refuge in a real or disguised despotism. There is now no all-controlling master-spirit, and so many evils are flowing from a lack of unity and concentration that we shall not be surprised if the people gladly embrace the first convenient opportunity for establishing a dictatorship. The coming man may be the leading orator of the Constituent Assembly; or it may be Trochu, if he gains sufficient distinction in the defense of Paris or, if the mutual hatreds and antagonisms now rapidly generating continue to increase in intensity until the guillotine once more becomes an instrument of political vengeance, a new Marat or Robespierre may temporarily gain supreme power, or the contest may narrow down, after all, to a renewed struggle for ascendancy between the Bonapartists and the Orleanists. France teems with aspirants for power, and her first great duty is to decide as fairly and as quickly as possible upon their respective strength, so that the Government for the time being may at least possess the merit of representing the will of the majority.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE Public Buildings Commission held a meeting yesterday, and decided to locate the buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and to surround them by a street not less than 135 feet in width. This is a realization of the worst fears expressed by those astounding "coffin" advertisements and posters that appeared in the columns of some of our contemporaries, and upon every blank wall in the city, just previous to the election, but we believe that the commission has done wisely in coming to the determination it did yesterday, and that the citizens of Philadelphia will unanimously endorse their action when all the plans are prepared so that it can be seen exactly what the architectural effect will be. Indeed, one of the papers that most strenuously opposed the selection of the Penn Square site said distinctly, just before the election, that, in case that site should be chosen, the only proper place for the buildings would be the intersection of the streets, and that the commission ought to place them there. One of the principal arguments against putting the new buildings in the centre of the space originally intended for them by William Penn when he laid out the plan of the city, was based upon the fact that Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and Logan Squares have been obstructions to the streets running into them, and the fact was lost sight of altogether that the great width of Market and Broad streets and the broad roadway that will run around Penn Square in case the buildings are located as proposed, will make the situation materially different from what it is in the location named, and that practically there will be no obstruction whatever. Union Square in New York is certainly no obstruction to Broadway, but on the contrary it is, as every visitor to that city will freely acknowledge, one of its greatest ornaments; and it is not too much to say that by placing a magnificent pile of buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, with a grand roadway of 135 feet around them, more will be done for the improvement of our two great avenues than could be done by any other means. The site that has been chosen for our new public buildings is one that is not surpassed, even if it is equalled, by any upon this continent, and by the time the great work is completed the citizens of Philadelphia will have good cause to congratulate themselves upon their decision at the last election, and upon the determination arrived at by the commissioners yesterday. The rectangularity of Philadelphia is one of the characteristics of the city that has always affected strangers most unpleasantly; and if this can be broken up a little a real public benefit will be conferred, and the city beautified in a manner that would otherwise be impossible. By placing the public buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, not only will the most imposing architectural effect be produced, but there will be ample room, after taking what ground is needed for the roadway, to permit the planting of grass and trees that will add much to the attractive appearance of the spot. In fact, the city of Philadelphia now has an opportunity to execute a great work of art that will deserve the admiration and praise of all future generations, and it is only to be hoped that in the selection of a plan the commission will take the proper amount of care to decide upon one that will be in every way worthy of the city and of the location upon which the buildings are to be placed.

THE DOOM OF THE PAPACY, says an English paper, has been the favorite subject of prophecy for any number of years, and hitherto the prophets have been so signally unfortunate in their guesses that the Pope, in spite of present omens, can still afford to smile at Dr. Cumming. Aubrey mentions an "exceeding strange" prophecy which is now near its fulfilment, and claims attention both on the score of antiquity and the friendly source from whence it first emanated. It occurs at the end of Bucelinus' "Nucleus Historiæ" (1654), and purports to have been written by St. Malachi, a monk of Bangor and Primate of Ireland. The exact words of the prophecy are not quoted by Aubrey, but he states that "if it be true, there will be but fifteen Popes more." The occupant of the Holy See at the time when this observation was made was Alexander VIII, from whom the present Pope is fourteenth in succession. It may therefore be considered that Malachi is no prophet, or else that the fall of the Papacy will follow close upon the death of Pius IX. The latter event, as his Holiness has often remarked of late, cannot be far distant; and it may be added that the life which it will terminate has been tersely but not unhappily described by the same St. Malachi as "Crux de Cruce."

OBITUARY.

Richard Hugh Bagby, D. D.

Rev. Richard Hugh Bagby, D. D., one of the most eminent Baptist ministers in the South, died in this city at the residence of William H. Turpin, Esq., about midnight on Saturday last. Dr. Bagby was born in King and Queen county June 20, 1820, was educated at the Virginia Baptist Seminary and at Columbian College, graduating at the latter institution in 1839. He was licensed as a minister in 1841; was ordained in 1842, and elected pastor of Bruington Church in 1843, which position he filled until the 1st of July last, when at the call of the Baptist General Association of Virginia he accepted the office of associate corresponding secretary of that body. Dr. Bagby arrived in this city on the 20th ultimo from Alexandria, was stricken down with typhoid fever, and although he received all the attention which affectionate friends and the most skillful physicians could bestow, he died after a brief illness of nine days. Retaining his consciousness to the last, he gave minute directions as to the disposition of his body, that it should be buried at Bruington, with this inscription on his tomb:—"Remember the words which I spake unto you while I was yet with you;" and that Rev. Andrew Broaddus, of Caroline, should be requested to preach his funeral sermon. Dr. Bagby was one of the most distinguished and useful ministers of his denomination in Virginia. His remains were on Monday taken to King and Queen via the Richmond and York River Railroad, under an escort appointed from all the Baptist churches of this city.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Nils Ericsson.

The Swedish *Aftonbladet* of the 8th ultimo announces the death of Nils Ericsson, the greatest engineer Sweden ever possessed. Nils Ericsson, who was born in the year 1802, was the son of Olaf Ericsson, an ironmaster of Langbanshyttan, and he was the elder brother of Captain John Ericsson, the celebrated engineer, who has achieved so great a name on both sides of the Atlantic. During his lifetime Nils Ericsson received many honors at the hands of his Government; but it is not for these, but for his labors to promote the prosperity of his country, that his name will be remembered by the people of Sweden. It was to his skill and energy that the construction of the system of State railways in Sweden was mainly due, and amongst the many important works carried out by him were the reconstruction of the celebrated Trollhatte canal, the docks at Stockholm, and the canal between Salmen and the Gulf of Finland.

NOTICES.

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As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at
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CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FURNACE consumes less coal, gives more hot air, requires less attention, and in every respect is superior to any hot-air furnace in the country. Call and see this superior furnace at the manufacturer's warerooms. JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. Vagabond Adventures.

By Ralph Keeler. 1 vol. 16mo. $1·50.

Parts of this volume have appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals, and have won a high degree of popular favor. But the greater and better portion has never been printed before. The author's humorous and graphic portrayal of his extraordinary experiences as a runaway boy, as a negro minstrel, and as an amateur European tourist without money, makes one of the most attractive books of the season, and a book somewhat unique in American literature.

II. Talks About People's Stomachs.

By Dio Lewis, M. D., author of "New Gymnastics," "Weak Lungs, and How to make them Strong." 1 vol. 12mo. $1·50.

Dr. Lewis is widely known for his thorough knowledge of Physiology, and his remarkable aptitude for imparting instruction in plain and simple language. This volume, like his previous works, is based on scientific principles, but is a popular, practical treatise on an important branch of Hygiene.

III. The Illustrated Household Dickens.

Vol. 13. Old Curiosity Shop. 1 vol. 16mo. With 16 full-page illustrations by S. Eytinge, Jr. $1·50.

IV. The Holy Grail and Other Poems.

By Alfred Tennyson. New and Cheap Edition. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. 50 cents.

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Black Silks, $1·50 up to $3 per yard.
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Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
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Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.
At Moderate Prices.
We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.
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No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
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JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf14p PHILADELPHIA.

OOLONG TEA IN BASKETS, VIA "OVERLAND ROUTE," just received at Agency, No. 109 CHESNUT Street. 11 2 6t

THE NINTH CENSUS.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

The Complete Census Returns of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—The Progress of their Population since 1790—The Principal Cities and Towns.

The labor of the census-takers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut is complete, and from the full returns of the population by townships, etc., we compile the following summaries.

Massachusetts.

The population of Massachusetts has progressed as follows since the first enumeration, in 1790:—

Year.	*Pop.*	*Increase.*	*Per cent.*
1790	378,717	....	....
1800	423,245	44,528	11·76
1810	472,040	48,795	11·53
1820	523,287	51,247	10·86
1830	610,408	87,121	16·65
1840	737,699	127,291	20·85
1850	994,514	256,815	34·81
1860	1,231,066	236,552	23·79
1870	1,448,055	216,989	17·63

Since the census of 1860 was taken, the towns of Seekonk and Pawtucket have been taken from Massachusetts and annexed to Rhode Island, and the town of Fall River, in Rhode Island, has been annexed to Massachusetts, making a net loss to the latter State of 3485. Taking this into consideration, the actual increase in Massachusetts since 1860 has been 220,474, or 17·96 per cent.

The four principal cities of the State show the following comparisons since 1850:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
*Boston	136,881	177,840	250,701
Increase		40,959	72,861
Percentage		29·92	40·96
Worcester	17,049	24,960	41,115
Increase		7,911	16,155
Percentage		46·54	64·62
Lowell	33,383	36,827	40,937
Increase		3,444	4,110
Percentage		10·32	11·17
Cambridge	15,215	26,060	39,659
Increase		10,845	13,590
Percentage		71·35	52·27

[* The unusual increase in the case of Boston between 1860 and 1870 is, in great measure, owing to the annexation of outlying towns and villages to the city a few years ago. Roxbury, with a population of 25,137 in 1860, and Dorchester, with a population of 9769 in 1860, have been thus extinguished.]

The other cities and towns in the State having a population at present of 10,000 and over are the following:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Lawrence	8,282	17,639	28,932
Charlestown	17,216	25,065	28,330
Lynn	14,257	19,083	28,246
*Fall River	11,524	14,026	26,768
Springfield	11,766	15,199	26,709
Salem	20,264	22,252	24,119
New Bedford	16,443	22,300	21,325
Taunton	10,441	15,376	18,630
Chelsea	6,701	13,395	18,547
Gloucester	7,786	10,904	15,397
Somerville	3,540	8,025	14,693
Haverhill	5,877	9,995	13,092
Newton	5,258	8,382	12,825
Newburyport	9,572	13,401	12,598
Adams	6,172	6,924	12,092
Fitchburg	5,120	7,805	11,260
Pittsfield	5,872	8,045	11,113
Holyoke	3,245	4,997	10,767
Northampton	5,278	6,788	10,160

[*By the addition of territory from Rhode Island, since 1860, the population of Fall River at that date should be 17,403.]

Rhode Island.

The population of Rhode Island has progressed as follows since 1790:—

Year.	*Pop.*	*Increase.*	*Per cent.*
1790	69,110	...	....
1800	69,122	12	·02
1810	77,031	7,909	11·44
1820	83,059	6,028	7·83
1830	97,199	14,140	17·02
1840	108,830	11,631	11·97
1850	147,545	38,715	35·57
1860	174,620	27,085	18·35
1870	217,319	42,699	24·45

The changes in territory since 1860, noted under Massachusetts, added 3485 to the population of Rhode Island as given above, reducing the actual increase since 1860 to 39,214, or 22·02 per cent.

The population of the principal cities and towns of the State has been as follows since 1850:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Providence	41,513	50,666	68,870
Increase		9,153	18,204
Percentage		22·06	36·40
North Providence	7,680	11,818	20,494
Smithfield	11,500	12,283	17,376
Newport	9,563	10,598	12,552
Warwick	7,740	8,916	10,453

Connecticut.

The following shows the changes undergone by the population of Connecticut since 1790:—

Year.	*Population.*	*Increase.*	*Per cent.*
1790	238,141	....	....
1800	251,002	12,861	5·40
1810	262,042	11,040	4·40
1820	275,202	13,160	5·02
1830	297,675	22,473	8·17
1840	309,978	12,303	4·13
1850	370,792	60,814	19·62
1860	460,147	89,345	24·10
1870	537,998	77,851	16·92

The population of the principal cities and towns of the State has been as follows since 1850:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
New Haven	20,345	39,267	50,886
Increase		18,922	11,619
Percentage		94·60	29·57
Hartford	13,555	29,152	37,825
Increase		15,597	8,673
Percentage		115·11	29·75
Bridgeport	7,560	13,299	19,876
Norwich	10,265	14,048	16,653
Waterbury	5,137	10,004	13,148
Norwalk	4,651	7,582	12,122
Middletown	8,441	8,620	11,143
Meriden	3,559	7,426	10,251
Stamford	5,000	7,185	9,738
New London	8,991	10,115	9,580
Danbury	5,964	7,234	8,754
Greenwich	5,036	6,522	7,672
Stonington	5,431	5,827	6,320

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek will appear this evening as "Deborah." This is one of Mad'lle Janauschek's most powerful and impressive personations, and it ought to attract a crowded house.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will personate "Young Gosling" in *Fox and Goose* and "Newman Noggs" in *Nicholas Nickleby* this evening.

AT THE ARCH the new comedy of *The Two Roses* will be represented this evening.

A dramatization of Dickens' unfinished novel of "Edwin Drood," by Messrs. Barton Hill and Robert Craig, is announced as in preparation.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets.

AT THE AMERICAN Mr. G. W. Jester, "the man with the talking hand," will appear this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a number of entertaining features are announced for this evening's performance.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the drama of *The Duel in the Snow* and the farce of *Nicely Taken In* will be repeated this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will resume their public rehearsals at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon next. A programme of first-class music will be presented.

MADAME MARIE SEEBACH will appear at the Academy of Music next week, in German tragedy. Seats can now be procured at the Academy of Music and at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

A SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA will commence at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, November 14.

THE "LONDON ATHENEUM" states that Madame Parepa-Rosa, having failed to establish English opera in London, has organized a company with which she will shortly return to the United States.

CITY ITEMS.

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

A NEW AND HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF FOOD.—The SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from Irish Moss, by the Rand Sea Moss Farine Company, has been placed on our table at different times, and proves to be one of the best, most nutritious, and easily-digested of all the farinas now in use. It is palatable to the taste, is lighter and less compact than any other farina, and hence better adapted to weak stomachs, to dyspeptics, to invalids, and all persons of frail constitutions. In cases where tapioca, sago, barley, corn starch, maizena, and similar articles are beneficial, the Sea Moss Farine is not only a substitute, but has advantages which neither of them possess, because the main ingredient of the moss has been considered by medical men for many years as having invaluable remedial properties. It is particularly recommended for pectoral affections, scrofulous complaints, diarrhœa, etc.—*Editor Hall's Journal of Health.*

A FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.—The fragrant SOZODONT has taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentrifices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it, as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

THE LARGEST is not always the best, but the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, which is the LARGEST HOTEL in New England, will also be found ONE of the *best*. Every provision is made for the comfort of guests.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," stickiest thing out.

MARRIED.

BAKER—HOUGH.—October 31st, ultimo, at the residence of D. C. Hough, Esq., by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. WILLIAM P. BAKER to Miss MARY ELIZABETH HOUGH, all of this city.

MCCAULEY—MACCALLA.—October 26, 1870, by the Rev. Dr. March, WILLIAM G. MCCAULEY, Esq., to Miss LIZZIE E. MACCALLA, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

COOPER.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, JAMES M. COOPER, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Solomon's Lodge, No. 114, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214; Oriental Lodge, I. O. of O. F.; Carpenters' Association, and Perseverance Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning next, Nov 3d, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 820 South Ninth street. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

☞ NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are particularly requested to meet at the Odd Fellows' Hall, South THIRD Street, on THURSDAY MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock A. M., to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, JAMES COOPER.

Attest, JAMES HALBERSTADT,
1t* Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY (Humorous),
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.
Subject—"In Search of the Man of Sin."
This Lecture is a "dig" at corruption in politics, self-conceit, self-righteousness, etc.

MISS ISABELLA GLYN,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.
This distinguished English *Tragedienne* and Shakespearian reader will read the Tragedy of Macbeth.

GEORGE WM. CURTIS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
Subject—"Charles Dickens."
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 25 cts. extra. Tickets to ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. Doors open at 7¼; lecture at 8. 11 1

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH,

Under the auspices of the

Y. M. C. A.,

AT CONCERT HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, November 14.

Subject:—"FACT AND FICTION."

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21—Subject—LONDON.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra.
The sale of tickets for both lectures will begin Wednesday morning, November 9, at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 10 29 sw2t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY, November 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.
11 2 6t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ THOSE WHO ARE SICK, OR AFFLICTED with any chronic difficulty, should, without delay, write for DR. HAMILTON'S NEW TREATISE, sent free to any address.
R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
11 2 2t P. O. Box 4952, New York City.

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 460 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ IF YOU WANT TO TAKE PRESS COPIES from PRINTED FORMS, apply at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing Rooms, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11 2 3t WM. H. WEBB, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on demand. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
11 2 wfm3t Cashier.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

The Great Diuretic.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been prescribed by every educated Physician for more than

Two Hundred Years.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia, nineteen years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Urinary Organs, existing in both sexes. These diseases were justly attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver, or any other vital organs of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these important organs, the healthy and harmonious action of the nervous system and Liver, and consequently the happiness of the entire human family, depend. That Buchu should act upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made, as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicious Leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and from the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION BEING ACKNOWLEDGED, I now ship even to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT.

IN FACT, THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults and children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful, taken occasionally, did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle; but they had been years in doing so.

What I would have understood is, that no injury can arise from its use It is as safe as any article of food; but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days.

This truth is so self-evident that it would seem unnecessary to repeat it, were it not for the fact that thousands of persons who are intelligent in all other matters seem to think, unreasonably, that a curative agent must exhibit its specific effects immediately, when the fact is that time is often an important element in the progress of a safe and thorough cure, even when the medicine is working the best results. These same persons would expend

HUNDREDS, YES, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND DISSIPATION,

And think less of it than they would of

Fifty Dollars in Medicine

To rebuild a Broken-down and Worn-out Constitution.

I propose to give evidence that this Remedy is not a patent medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "publicity." If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster he would be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what chapter or verse in Scripture to quote, "That may not heal others of their fellow-men of any disease."

Nor have we asked Pickwicks, affected prudes, or, in short, men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own. The Buchu is a good thing. It has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtues and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "Quacks."

We offer the following evidence:—

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, London.

See PROFESSOR DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia, and most of the Standard Works on Medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell has been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition at our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 9, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHARLES STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn, attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. Ely, Girard, Penn., druggist.

DR. KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form of preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extract—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 110 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.
AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may alike be benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 20, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases" it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

FROM MORGAN, FRAZEL & CO.

GLASGOW, Mo., Feb. 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, and I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles, and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu to be decidedly the best remedy for all and any diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FRAZEL.

PERMANENT CURE OF A PATIENT WHO HAD SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS WITH DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is to certify that in the year 1869 one of our customers, a gentleman aged 50 years, who had been afflicted for fifteen years with disease of the kidneys, called on us for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and after having used eight bottles, stated to us that he considered himself permanently cured. He has no hesitation in stating that he received more benefit from the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU than from the treatment of various eminent physicians during the time above stated, and recommends the same to all who may be suffering from any disease originating from a disordered state of the kidneys.

Statements similar to the above have been received by us from various sources during the past four years. Yours, truly,

PEARCE & FRISENN, Marietta, Ohio.

[These are the leading druggists of Marietta.]

FROM THE PRINCIPAL PHYSICIAN OF THE SANITARY INFIRMARY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, La., April 29, 1870.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where disease of the urinary organs existed) HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.

Yours respectfully, JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. Helmbold:—I have now been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly failing into a decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to use your Buchu by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one half-dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success. Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. MARSHALL.

Germantown, Pa., Feb. 12, 1869.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY—FIFTY DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1870.

Dear Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—For the past eight months I have been suffering from diabetes. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the "Herald." I was persuaded by a friend who had been benefited by your world-renowned Buchu. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it. The diabetes has entirely disappeared after using it three months. I would give $50 a bottle if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease. Sincerely yours,

ANNA E. STOUGHTON,
No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of Nineteen Years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

At his Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

No. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Only Depots.

PRICE:

Six Bottles for $6·50,

OR

$1·25 Per Bottle.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed (10 29 wstt

H. T. HELMBOLD.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers,

Pendants.

Brackets, Etc.,

OF NEW DESIGNS.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN.

11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf

GOULD & FISCHER.

J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING & SONS

WORLD-RENOWNED

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Attention is invited to the celebrated

PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT

AND THE

NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS

Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

COMMISSION.

GIRARD

MERCANTILE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Chartered by Special Act of Legislature, March 16, 1870.

Organized for the Purpose of transacting a

WOOL AND COTTON

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

No. 34 S. FRONT St. and 35 LETITIA St., Philada.

J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.

OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD MERCANTILE CO

President, J. H. LIVINGSTON, late resident Partner of Taussig, Livingston & Co.

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JOSEPH D. McKEE, Penn Knitting Mills, city.
JOHN MAXSON, JR., Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturer, Manayunk.
W. W. KURTZ, of Messrs. Kurtz & Howard, Bankers, city.
THOS. BROWN, of Messrs. McFetrich & Brown, city
JOHN G. HOWARD, Treas. J. A. RAYBOLD, Sec.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CHARGES REASONABLE. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

Consignors promptly advised of any changes in the Markets by mail or telegraph, when requested. 10 21 smwrp

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,

Tools, Machinery, Etc.,

FOR SALE AT

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET

NEW YORK,

EMBRACING

ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,

Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK, October 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a partnership under the name of MAGILL, FARREL & CO., for the transaction of a Dry Goods Auction and Commission business, at No. 313 MARKET Street. W. H. MAGILL.
GEORGE L. FARREL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1870. 11 2 3t*

ABUSE OF ENGLAND BY THE BELLIGERENTS.

From the London Saturday Review.

The *Times* lately published in the same column, under the title "Difficulties of Neutrality," two abusive letters respectively expressing the irritation of France and of Germany at the neutrality of England. Any Englishman who desires further to study the spiteful remarks which may be made against his country may gratify his morbid curiosity with the aid of almost any file of American papers. The New York *Times*, justly regarded as one of the ablest and most respectable of the daily journals, has once or twice a week since the commencement of the war devoted an elaborate article to the denunciation of the egotism, the meanness, and the weakness of English neutrality. It is true that intervention on either side would have been censured with equal bitterness, and that for more than ninety years the conduct of England in peace and in war has been with uninterrupted consistency condemned by American critics; but in this instance, although the unfriendly feeling is generated at home, the charges and the arguments are imported from Germany and from France. There is no doubt that in both countries England is at present regarded with an angry contempt, unconsciously tinctured with envy. The satisfaction with which the epicurean poet regarded from the shore the labors of the sea-tossed sailor is naturally not reciprocal. At present the complacent contrast is not so much felt by the spectator as it is imputed to him by the irritated fancy of the sufferer. "Why," he may be supposed to ask, "did not that comfortable idler prevent me from putting to sea in bad weather? and at least he might run out the life-boat." The most plausible of the German complaints is that the English Government neglected the opportunity of preventing the war by the menace of taking part against the aggressor. Lord Granville, it is said, almost seemed to sanction the original demand of the French Government; and when, in deference to his remonstrances, the Hohenzollern candidature was withdrawn, he ought to have given notice to the Emperor Napoleon that in prosecuting the quarrel further he would find England on the side of Germany. It is not improbable that such a representation would have been effectual; and later experience has shown that, if the threat had been followed by a rupture with France, England would have reaped any advantage which might have accrued to the ally of the stronger belligerent.

Forty or fifty years ago such a course might probably have been adopted, because it was understood that every great power, and especially England, was bound at all times to guarantee the peace of Europe and the balance of power. The progress of opinion has greatly facilitated the outbreak of war, by practically securing aggressors against the intervention of impartial bystanders. Prussia profited by the modern doctrine or practice in 1864; and assuredly no German statesman expected the aid of England in the present war. If governments were exclusively influenced by a sense of justice, the union of the community of nations against every wrongdoer would discourage war. In two conspicuous modern instances the aggressor has been wantonly and undeniably in the wrong; and yet England has abstained from joining Prussia in 1870, as Prussia had abstained from joining England in 1854. Nicholas I would even more certainly have yielded to a European coalition than Napoleon III to an alliance of England with North Germany. It is well to remember that all pretexts for war are not as frivolous and one-sided as the pretended squabbles about the Holy Sepulchre or Hohenzollern; and it may have been better for North Germany to fight out its quarrel single-handed than to invite every power in Europe to join the side which its real or supposed interests might induce it to prefer. Sweden and Denmark avowedly sympathized with France; and Austria perhaps regrets her adoption of a benevolent neutrality. Those who hold that England was bound in August last to declare war against France are committed to the opinion that the Governments of the eighteenth century were in the right when they made neutrality a rare exception to their habitual policy.

If England had attacked France, with the certainty of reviving during many generations an enmity which was becoming obsolete, the fortune of war at sea would probably have been the same on land. Havre might have shared the fate of Strasburg, and Cherbourg might have been exposed to jeopardy as well as Paris. At this point of the struggle, if not sooner, the wishes of the allies would have begun to diverge, for neither would England have desired aggrandizement for herself, nor would she have been prepared to aid in the dismemberment of French territory for the benefit of Germany. A peace concluded under pressure from the English Government would have been followed by a deeper resentment than that which now leads to the use of contumelious language. In the probable contingency of a separate prosecution of the war by Germany after the withdrawal of England, an animosity would have been provoked which might not impossibly have ended in an open rupture. It is true that all the conditions of the discussion would have been changed if England had been a great military power, or if, as in former wars, a deficiency of troops had been supplied by subsidies. Strength affords the only real security against international unfriendliness and injustice. It is because England is unarmed in the presence of the vast military establishments of the Continent that in diplomatic controversies, in the talk of foreign barracks and clubs, and in the columns of newspapers, her perfidy, her selfishness, and her cowardice are popular topics. The abuse which is lavished on the Government for its neutrality is only rendered possible by the assumption that England is no longer entitled to adopt an independent policy. The neutrality and the silence of Russia are regarded with comparative respect, because the force of the army, and the number and quality of the artillery, are not precisely known. Englishmen are conscious of a disinterested regard both for peace and justice; but they are also accustomed to be misunderstood in Europe and misrepresented in America. As long as they are unprepared for war it is idle to attempt to disabuse foreigners of the impression that no motive except cowardice restrains them from murdering and robbing their neighbors. The German protest against the exportation from England to France of arms and munitions of war is less reasonable than the complaint that the war was not prevented by a timely menace. Count Bernstorff, indeed, seems to have convicted the English Government of an inconsistency, if it is true that Lord Granville required from him proof of the exportation of arms, before he defended the lawfulness of the trade; but he has not answered the argument which is derived from the writings of jurists and from the practice of nations. The Americans, notwithstanding their astuteness in devising complaints against England, never objected during their own civil war to the exportation of munitions of war from England to the Confederate States. Prussia supplied Russia with arms during the Crimean war; and the English Government, on the advice of its law officers, deliberately withheld the remonstrances which it had been inclined to make against the trade. Count Bernstorff's warning that the resentment of Germany against England will be permanent may perhaps be well founded; and it is equally probable that the *Patrie* of the same date with the North German Ambassador's note may accurately represent the opinions and feelings of Frenchmen. "The Whig Cabinet," according to the writer in the *Patrie*, "manifests towards France the most hostile disposition, and in this it is in harmony with the Queen, whom the ties of relationship render exclusively favorable to Prussia. * * * It is then necessary to admit that the English Cabinet is blinded by a feeling of pitiful jealousy, and that it assists with a secret joy in producing the ruin of our influence, and the humiliation of a rival whose prestige has always wounded British pride." It is scarcely possible that both charges can be true, but both are credible to those by whom they are respectively preferred, and France and Germany will perhaps at the end of the war be equally alienated from England.

At present there is more excuse for French reclamations than for German abuse, if only because impatience is more pardonable in sickness than in health. Some of the French complaints against England are natural and unavoidable, because they are founded on a difference of character which makes the ways of thinking of the two nations in some respects mutually unintelligible. Thus M. Louis Blanc, before his departure from England, remonstrated against the habit of believing the German despatches and disbelieving the official reports of incessant French victories. French Republicans practically adopt the theological dogma that faith is an operation, not of the intellect, but of the affections and the will. As it had never occurred to M. Blanc that credence ought to depend upon credibility, he naturally attributed to unfriendly prejudice the preference of truth to falsehood; and his opinion has probably not been changed by the fact that all the German successes were actually attained, while the French triumphs were deliberately manufactured in Paris. Another cause of annoyance is the insular dulness which fails to understand how France and Paris came to be more sacred than any other country or capital city. It must be taken for granted that M. Victor Hugo's rhapsodies find admirers outside the walls of the French Bedlam or Hanwell; but to Englishmen they seem merely explosions of effervescing nonsense, as insipid as they are flatulent. Nevertheless, regret for the disasters of France is universally felt in England. In the early part of the war it would have been criminal not to sympathize with the cause of justice, maintained by unparalleled wisdom in council and valor in the field. The quarrel of Germany has not ceased to be just, nor has the superiority of German arms been disturbed; but it is a grievous misfortune that such a city as Paris should be exposed to the horrors and the hazards of war. The majority of Englishmen would prefer that the German victors should content themselves with the recovery of Strasburg, and with the proof which they have afforded that their territory is not to be attacked or threatened without ruinous consequences to the aggressors. If sympathy afforded any consolation in the midst of misfortune, the French would have no reason for complaining of the coldness of their neighbors. Since the cheap commodity of good-will is not unnaturally rejected as worthless, England has nothing more at present to offer. The Germans may possibly be harsh in their use of victory, but they have not thus far exceeded their rights. Paris only suffers the fate which every brawler in France destined for Berlin at a time when Germany had given no offense except by becoming united and powerful. It would be needless to appeal to the candor and justice of either belligerent; but Englishmen may perhaps wish to assure themselves that they are not monsters of iniquity.

A Curious Custom.—Sir John Lubbock, in his recent work on the "Origin of Civilization," speaks of a curious custom very widely spread among savages of all regions, by which on the birth of a baby the father, and not the mother, is put to bed and nursed like a sick person for several weeks. This custom was almost universal among the Indians of South America. Dobritzhoffer, the old Jesuit missionary to Paraguay, tells us that "no sooner do you hear that a woman has borne a child than you see the husband lying in bed, huddled up with mats and skins, lest some ruder breath of air should touch him, fasting, kept in private, and for a number of days abstaining religiously from certain viands; you would swear it was he who had had the child. I had read about this in old times, and laughed at it, never thinking I could believe such madness; and I used to suspect that this barbarian custom was related more in jest than in earnest; but at last I saw it with my own eyes among the Abipones."

Brett, in his account of the Indian tribes of Guiana, says he saw a man whose wife had lately been delivered, lying in a hammock, wrapped up as if he were sick, though really in the most robust health, and carefully nursed by women, while the mother of the new-born infant was engaged in cooking and other work about the hut.

Traces of this custom were found in Greenland, where, after a woman is confined, the husband must forbear working for some weeks; and in Kamskatka, where for some time before the birth of a baby the husband must do no more hard work. Similar notions are found among the Chinese, among the Dyaks of Borneo, and what is still stranger is that they exist to this day in Corsica, in the North of Spain, and in the South of France, where the custom is called *faire la couvade*. Max Muller, in his "Chips from a German Workshop," tries to account for it thus:—"It is clear that the poor husband was at first tyrannized over by his female relations, and afterward frightened into superstition. He then began to make a martyr of himself till he made himself really ill, or took to his bed in self-defense. Strange and absurd as the *couvade* appears at first sight, there is something in it with which, we believe, most mothers-in-law can sympathize." Sir John Lubbock, however, prefers to accept the arib and Abipone explanation, which is that they believe the infant would be injured in some way if the father engaged in any rough work or was careless of his diet.

—Juliet Austin, of Milwaukee, has returned from Berlin, where her musical studies were finished, and has created a great sensation in her native village by her vocal charms.

—Perry Randolph, a St. Louis counterfeiter, sues John P. Crisp and Robert E. Cowen, lawyers of that city, for not defending him as they agreed to, and asks $20,000 indemnity.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED.

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

$12,500. $12,500.
MORTGAGES.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A Few Strictly First-class Mortgages

Of above amounts. Properties on ARCH Street, West of Broad. Apply to
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
10 24 12t PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 9 26

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

IOWA BONDS.

KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,

And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
1 19 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
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A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And nterest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
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No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge or parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
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7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS AT SEVENTY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
CORNER THIRD AND CHESNUT,
10 19 tf PHILADELPHIA

203 HARRISSON GRAMBO, 203
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Phila.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
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TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 21 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street. A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

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C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
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DIRECTORS.
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CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 23 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual. THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission. Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
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JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 44

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M. The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to any point free of commission. Freights taken on accommodating terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
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Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guarantied to all points in the South and Southwest.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
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10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 5

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 15, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on ——, November —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 5, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 5.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 19, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 5

PEG WOFFINGTON.

THE FAMOUS COQUETTE, AND HER RELATIONS WITH GARRICK, AS DESCRIBED BY THE LATTER'S BIOGRAPHER.

At Drury Lane, Garrick found himself associated with his old friend Macklin, who was deputy manager, and with that "dallying and dangerous" beauty, Peg Woffington, under whose spell he appears to have fallen as early as 1740. As an actress, she was admirable for the life, the nature, and the grace which she threw into all she did, set off by a fine person, and a face which, as her portraits show, though habitually pensive in its expression, was capable of kindling into passion, or beaming with the sudden and fitful lights of feeling and fancy. She had been literally picked out of the streets of Dublin as a child crying "halfpenny salads," and trained by a ropedancer, Mme. Violante, as one of a Lilliputian company, in which she figured in such parts as Captain Macheath. Like Rachel and many other celebrated women, she contrived, it is hard to say how, to educate herself so that she could hold her own in conversation in any society; and such was her natural grace that she excelled in characters like Millamant and Lady Townley, in which the well-bred air of good society was essential. Frank, kindly, and impulsive, she had also wit at will to give piquancy to the expressions of a very independent turn of mind. She never scrupled to avow that she preferred the company of men to that of women, who "talked," she said, "of nothing but silks and scandal." The men returned the compliment by being very fond of her company. "Forgive her one female error," says Murphy, "and it might fairly be said of her that she was adorned with every virtue"—a true modest plea, when it is considered that Peg was not more chaste, and certainly not less mercenary, than Horace's Barine, to whom, indeed, she was likened in some pointed but very heartless verses by one of her many lovers, Sir Hanbury Williams. "By Jove," she exclaimed, as she ran into the green-room one night from the stage, when she had left the house cheering her exit as "Sir Harry Wildair," "they are in such delight, I believe one-half of them fancy I am a man." "Madam," rejoined Quin, "the other half, then, has the best reason for knowing to the contrary." But when Garrick first fell under fascination, these frailties had not been developed. She was then in the bloom of her beauty—and how charming that was we can see from Hogarth's exquisite portrait (in the Marquis of Lansdowne's collection), which forms one of the chief attractions of the portrait exhibition now at South Kensington; and though suitors of wealth and rank surrounded her, genius and youth had probably more charms for her than gold and fine living. Garrick was deeply smitten by her, and he seems for a time to have thought her worthy of an honorable love. For one season he kept house together with her and Macklin, and they were visited by his friends, Johnson and Dr. Hoadley among the number. It was thought he would marry her; but Peg's aberrations—her "one female error"—grew too serious. She was, in truth, an incurable coquette. It was the old story of Lesbia and Catullus. Garrick's heart was touched; hers was not. It cost him a good many struggles to break his chains, but he broke them at last, and left her, finally, in 1745, to the rakes and fools who were outbidding each other for her favors. He was worthy of a better mate; and he was to find one before very long, for in March, 1746, the lady came to England who was to replace his feverish passion for the wayward Woffington by a devotion which grew stronger and deeper with every year of his life. This was the fair Eva Maria Veigel, which latter name she had changed for its French equivalent, Violette. She was then twenty-one, a dancer, and had come from Vienna, with recommendations from the Empress Theresa, who was said to have found her too beautiful to be allowed to remain within reach of the Emperor Frederick I.

ROYALTY AND WEDLOCK.

Marriages between royal personages and subjects were more common in olden times than they are in our era. When "German prince steps out of the circle of sovereignty he forms a morganatic or "left-handed" alliance. This is a lawful marriage, but does not give princely rank to the bride or children. Thus, the mother of Prince Teck, who recently espoused Queen Victoria's cousin, Mary of Cambridge, was the morganatic wife of the Duke of Wurtemberg. Four of the wives of Henry VIII, of England, were subjects, and his daughter Elizabeth, after coquetting with subjects, preferred to take no husband at all. Since her death no reigning British monarch has taken a non-royal wife. James II, indeed, while Duke of York, married the Honorable Miss Hyde, but, on being left a widower, chose his second consort from the reigning house of Modena.

In the last century one or two of the younger scions of British royalty sought wives among the English nobility. This was not pleasing to the sovereign and his ministers, and the Royal Marriage act was passed, early in the reign of George III, by which any matrimonial alliance of a prince or princess, without the sovereign's assent, was declared null and void. Notwithstanding this, Sussex, Queen Victoria's uncle, twice married English ladies of rank, one, at least, of whom left him on discovering that the ceremony was illegal. His older brother, afterwards George IV, when heir apparent, married in private Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Roman Catholic widow of great respectability. In doing this he not only violated the marriage act, but forfeited his right to the succession. Having become involved in debt, his father refused to aid him unless he married. The matter being brought up in Parliament, and some member hinting that the prince had one wife already, Mr. Fox, in behalf of the prince, solemnly denied that Mrs. Fitzherbert was anything but his mistress. The miserable marriage with Caroline of Brunswick followed, Mrs. Fitzherbert going into retirement. During her whole life she was the recipient of many informal courtesies from the various members of her husband's family.

George III, with all his opposition to mesalliances on the part of his relatives, is said to have been desperately in love with the beautiful Lady Sarah Lenox. But though young he was prudent, and took in her stead that dragon of virtue, Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Queen Victoria, it is generally understood, has been a strong stickler for rank; hence the engagement announced between her fourth daughter, the Princess Louisa, and the Marquis of Lorn, heir apparent to the ducal house of Argyll, is a little surprising. To any one who does not look through royal spectacles, the match is, however, an excellent one. The bride is twenty-two, and has several brothers and sisters, to say nothing of the dozen or more children, between her and the succession. The Duke of Argyll is one of the purest blooded, and certainly about the clearest-headed, nobleman of the realm. He is a light of the established Kirk of Scotland, and has written some clever works, among them "The Reign of Law." It is to be presumed that his oldest son inherits his father's virtues, if not his talents, for the Queen wants all her sons-in-law to be well-behaved.

The Duke is no titled snob, for, contrary to the custom of such exalted personages, he has put his younger sons into business. If the young Lornites should prove numerous, and England should be revolutionized into a republic, a generation hence the grandsons of Victoria may be clerks in their uncles' stores.

THE DIAMOND FEVER.—A California miner who emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope in August last, writes a letter to the *Alta California* from the diamond fields of South Africa, in which he relates the following experience:—"We left Colesburg on the 1st of July, and arrived at the headquarters of the diamond fields on the 5th—200 miles. We found plenty of grass and bush for the animals, but water was scarce, and at several farms we had to pay one shilling for water for ourselves and stock; this water had been collected in a kind of hole formed by damming up a ravine or depression in the plain; the dams are filled during the rainy season, and last through the dry season. The road is excellent all the way from Colesburg to the diamond fields. Arrived at the diamond fields, a Californian scene of early days presented itself. The river was lined with rockers, tents, and miners of all kinds, color, sex, and size, for a mile on both sides. At least 800 miners were at work, whole families, men, women, and children, having left their homes, either in the Transvaal republic, Orange Free State, or Cape Colony. The men were picking, shoveling, and washing the dirt, while the women and children were sitting around tables and sorting the pebbles that have been washed, for diamonds. Before crossing the Vaal river, we applied to Mr. Kallenburg, the missionary, for permission to dig on the Pruel Farm, but he refused, as we were strangers to him. He only allows those whom he knows to mine on the estate, and he makes them give him one-fourth of the proceeds of their finds. There were about 200 people on the estate when we arrived, and they had found, on an average, about twenty-five diamonds a day from ¼ to 5 carats each; no large diamonds had been found on this estate up to the time of our arrival, but several have been found since—one of 10 carats, one of 17 carats, and one of 43 carats. We crossed the river on the 5th of July, and camped for the night near the headquarters tent. On the 6th we signed the Miners' Rules and picked out our claims—twenty feet square for each partner. We took a claim on the third capie, or hill, down the river; the first capie is where the Naal and King Williamstown parties took out 172 diamonds from a triangular space of about fifty paces in circumference, and from six inches to twenty-four inches in depth. Other parties had taken at least 150 diamonds from near this triangle, on the same capie. The second capie had proved rich since, and about 100 diamonds had been taken out from it. The third capie had just been opened, and about twenty diamonds had been taken from it up to the time of our arrival. At the first capie the diamonds were from ¼ to 10, 30 and 40 carats; at the second from ¼ to 9, 17, 29 and 63 carats, and from the third from ¼ to 6, 10 and 18 carats. I saw 90 diamonds belonging to the King Williamstown party from ¼ to 3, 5, 9 and 30½ carats, the lot valued at £6000. The Natal party have a 40-carat diamond worth £9500. They obtained 52 in all, but larger than the other parties, and the value of the lot is about £20,000. We found about 600 miners on this side; they had elected a commandant (Mr. Parker, who was formerly a trader), and a Committee of Safety, consisting of twelve miners."

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11t No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 220 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 41

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, Oct. 31, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 3·10 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·25 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M. and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS;
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 and 9½ down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·10, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., 6½ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8¼ A. M. 12½ and 5 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 swt

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Four Fire-proof Safes, Fine Mattresses and Bedding, China and Glassware, Walnut Office Furniture, Fine Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, Show Cases, Stoves, School Desks, Fine Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, etc.
On Thursday Morning,

November 3, at 9 o'clock, about 1200 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment,

Also, about 3000 yards fine velvet, Brussels, and other carpets.

Also, four superior fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson and Farrel & Herring.

Also, five rosewood piano-fortes, made by Schomaker and others.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Also, the entire elegant furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, made to order by Vollmer, comprising two elegant walnut parlor suits, four walnut chamber suits, three walnut wardrobes, three walnut sideboards, walnut extension and centre-tables, fine mattresses and bedding, fine clocks, oil paintings, carpets, etc. 11 1 2t

STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
Manufactured by John A. Henkels.
On Friday Morning,

November 4, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 1002 and 1004 Arch street, by catalogue. This stock comprises a full and general assortment of first-class furniture, in oil, varnish, and ebony finish, manufactured by Mr. John A. Henkels expressly for his wareroom sales, and warranted. Sale peremptory, Mr. Henkels about removing to Thirteenth and Chesnut. 10 29 5t

Sale No. 725 N. Twentieth street.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE VELVET, VENETIAN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the neat walnut parlor, dining-room, and cottage chamber furniture, large walnut writing desk, fine velvet, Venetian, and other carpets, china, glassware, and cooking utensils. 11 2 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1109 Market street.
STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE, FURNITURE CAR, WAGON, FIREPROOF, Etc.
On Thursday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1109 Market street, will be sold, the balance of the Stock of a Cabinetmaker declining business, comprising a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture.

Catalogues can be had and the furniture can be examined any time previous to the sale.

WAGONS, FIREPROOF CHEST, HARNESS, Etc.

At 12 o'clock, will be sold, the furniture wagon and harness; also, light wagon and harness, nearly new; also, a Farrel & Herring fireproof chest. 11 1 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [10 28 5t
November 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO,
4000 DOZEN GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Including full lines gents', ladies', and children's goods, of a well-known importation, to be sold without reserve.

SPECIAL SALE OF GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY, Shirts and Drawers, Clothing, Suspenders, Garters, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc.
On Friday Morning,

November 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing

Full lines men's, women's, and children's bleached, brown, and mixed hose, half and three-quarter hose, plain and fleeced.

Full lines gents', ladies', and children's cloth, merino, Lisle, silk, Berlin, and cotton gloves.

Full lines merino undershirts and drawers, suspenders, garters, umbrellas, etc.

A stock of ready-made clothing and piece goods. 11 2 2t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,

November 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc. 10 29 5t

Also, 2600 pounds colored carpet warp.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,

November 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 1 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, 11 2 5t
November 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, HANDSOMELY FRAMED.
On Thursday Morning,
November 3, at the auction rooms. 10 31 3t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, EMBRACING MANY CELEBRATED PROOFS,
On Thursday Evening,
November 10, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms. 11 2 8t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 10 29 4t

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Seventh large trade sale of American and imported furs, etc.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock.
ROBES, ROBES.
Also, 150 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, buffalo and other robes. 10 29 5t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $5·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The Experiments in Philadelphia—The Earliest and Latest Attempts at this Means of Supplying Water.

The question of supplying water by the means of artesian wells has been agitated for years past by the larger portion of our manufacturers who are anxious to have the supply of the aqueous element necessary for their purposes under their own control. As yet, there have been less than a dozen of these well-commenced in this city, but the success attendant in the case of a majority of them serves as an incentive to the owners of other large establishments to start their construction.

The first attempt to obtain a supply of water by this means was in 1830, when the idea was conceived that the old district of Northern Liberties could be relieved of the unsightly pumps, and in addition the citizens be placed in security against the occasion of the drying up of Pegg's Run, which coursed through the district. The site of the new well was on the southern side of "Old Commissioners' Hall," which stood on Third street, near Buttonwood. The bore was sunk to the depth of 1800 feet, and proved a decided failure. But in verification of the adage, "There's no great evil but brings a little good," the well was discovered to be a very good receptacle for sewage matter, and, to the surprise of many, it never filled up; and the story was quite common among the youth of the Northern Liberties that the well had no bottom, but had been bored right through to China.

The latest attempt, and it is still in operation, is the well which is being bored at the Sansom street front of the Continental Hotel. It has reached the depth of 153 feet, 45 feet of which is through the gravel and clay superstratum and the balance through black mica or gneiss rock, with fissures of from six to eight inches. On the 17th of October the well was tubed and tested, when at a depth of 145 feet it yielded from 25 to 40 gallons of water per minute. The water is about 25 degrees colder than hydrant water, and is slightly tinged with sulphur. The well is eight inches in diameter, and will be tubed with pipe four inches inside diameter. It is the intention to proceed to a depth of 200 feet, in hopes of improving the quantity and quality of the water.

The history of the other artesian wells in this city is as follows:—

Several years ago Messrs. Ficken & Williams, at their sugar refinery on Crown street, near York avenue, commenced to sink a well with a diameter of four inches. After reaching a depth of eighty feet water was struck, but on account of its chemical qualities, being quite strongly impregnated with iron, work was stopped. The water is used only in cases of emergency. Its temperature in midsummer is between 57 and 58 degrees. Early last summer the firm commenced to sink another well on a more extensive scale. In about sixty days water was struck at a depth of two hundred feet. The last test made of this well gave it a capacity of one hundred and fifty gallons per minute. The bore is now being cleared of sand and stones, and as soon as this debris is removed another test will be made, which will, it is thought, show a greater capacity. The water is exceedingly soft, is slightly chalybeate in character, which the contractor attributes to the new iron pipe which has been put down the well. For the first hundred feet the well has a diameter of twelve inches. The balance of the depth is eight inches. Stone was struck at a depth of fifty feet. Various strata of rock, some of exceeding hardness, were drilled. The last twenty feet were worked through porous stone.

At the sugar refinery of Gillespie & Co., St. John street, below Callowhill, there is an artesian well 62 feet in depth. The bore is 12 inches, and capacity 175 gallons per minute. No rock was drilled through, the bore striking a bed of gravel where water was found. There are slight traces of iron and sulphur in the water, and on this account it is solely used for condensing purposes. Its temperature is 62 degrees.

At Harris, Heyl & Co.'s sugar refinery, Beach, above Noble, there are two wells of the same proportions within four feet of each other. The depth is 49½ feet, diameter 12 inches, and capacity from 150 to 160 gallons per minute. The water here is slightly impregnated with iron, and is used for condensing purposes.

At Jayne & Co.'s drug establishment a well was sunk to the depth of 165 feet, at the time of the finishing of the Post Office building on Dock street. Its diameter is 13 inches all the way down. At the depth mentioned a hard rock was encountered, and the undertaking was then abandoned, after a considerable amount of money had been sunk with it. The water from it supplies the boilers, but it is not used for drinking purposes. The capacity of the well is not known.

EXPORTS.

The Business of the City in Domestic Exports During the Past Month—Tables of the Ports Shipped to, and of the Nationalities of the Vessels.

The monthly statement of commodities, produce, and manufactures exported to foreign countries from this port during the month of October, 1870, in American and foreign vessels, shows a prosperous state of trade. The list embraces breadstuffs of all kinds, including bread, biscuits, and grains to the amount of $144,972; and provisions, including bacon, hams, beef, butter, cheese, fish, lard, pork, potatoes, and vegetables to the amount of $28,741.

Petroleum was exported both crude and refined. Of crude, 189,789 gallons were exported, worth $29,728, and of refined 5,252,191 gallons, worth $1,335,372. Other oils, including benzine, naphtha, lard, and neatsfoot, were sent to the amount of $16,864. Cooperage to the amount of $44,438, oil cake to the amount of $27,747, machinery to the amount of $21,738, and tallow to the amount of $9527, were also included. Bone black was sent worth $3952, or 88,668 pounds. Coal was exported only to the amount of 1917 tons, worth $3182, most of that commodity going to domestic ports. Tobacco, including leaf, manufactured, and snuff, was exported, the worth of which was $7890.

The total value of the exports for the month was $1,712,752, of which $1,381,250 is for petroleum and its products, leaving only $331,502 for other produce and manufactures. Petroleum is thus shown to be by far our heaviest export. A statement in detail of the exports of the article is given below.

The following is a statement of the exports from the port of Philadelphia during the month of October, 1870, to the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
England	......	$88,280	$88,280
Ireland	......	184,939	184,969
Gibraltar	......	26,295	26,295
Dominion of Canada	$34	3,917	3,951
British West Indies	114,952	9,762	124,714
Spain	......	12,552	12,552
Cuba	91,079	......	91,079
Porto Rico	13,397	......	13,397
North German Union	......	268,558	268,558
France	......	12,087	12,087
Brazil	14,357	......	14,357
Holland	......	71,524	71,524
Italy	24,000	59,753	83,753
Venezuela	......	29,076	29,076
Belgium	220,300	221,507	441,807
Hayti	4,275	......	4,275
Denmark	......	136,287	136,287
Portugal	......	50,916	50,916
Sweden	......	28,561	28,561
Austria	......	35,314	35,314
Total	$482,394	$1,230,358	$1,712,752
Exports during October, 1869	358,424	1,107,250	1,535,674

The following table gives the nationalities of the vessels engaged in the month's trade:—

	Number.	Value of Exports.
American	20	$482,394
British	30	908,905
Spanish	1	12,552
North German	2	101,040
Dutch	1	28,199
Danish	1	17,861
Portuguese	4	111,385
Swedish	2	50,916
Totals	61	$1,712,752

The following is a statement of the exports of petroleum from January 1 to October 31, 1870:—

	1870. Galls.	1870. Value.	1869. Galls.	1869. Value.
Pet'm. crude	3,059,126	$572,876	1,165,707	$247,812
Pet'm. refined	37,963,064	10,064,785	23,183,748	7,945,994
Benzine	190,137	19,013	228,229	18,822
Naphtha	331,180	33,437	....	....
Totals	41,543,507	$10,690,111	24,577,683	$8,212,626

THE FIRST ENTERTAINMENT at West Arch Street Church was a decided success. The receipts were good, the audience large, the music splendid, and the lecture eloquent, impressive, entertaining, and highly instructive. We were delighted and profited. We rejoice at the success of this effort on the part of the trustees of West Arch to open the doors of their magnificent temple for legitimate purposes other than the preaching of the Gospel. Dr. Willits' lecture last night contained the pure gospel throughout, and no doubt all his hearers, like ourselves, were benefited and pleased. Next Tuesday night the second lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., who will tell what he saw in Italy. Get your tickets early.

COLLISION.—During the prevalence of the heavy fog this morning, a coal and freight train collided on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, Ninth street, below Girard avenue. One of the coal cars was pretty well demolished. This was the only damage done.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning an unknown man was found drowned in the Delaware at Callowhill street wharf.

MAYOR FOX'S POLICE.

Interesting Statistics—Over One-third of the Force Acting Without Being Confirmed.

It may be an interesting fact for our readers to know that over one-third of the present police force are performing duty, at least drawing pay therefor from the City Treasury, without the confirmation of Select Council, which is rendered necessary by the law, and many of these appointments were made during the early days of the reign of Mayor Fox. This latter fact induced the presentation in Select Council a couple of weeks since of a resolution requesting his Honor to transmit to that Chamber the names of all policemen which had not hitherto been submitted. At the last meeting the message of the Mayor was presented, and the names, a total of 280 out of 799, upon which warrants have been issued monthly. As will be seen in the table below, in some of the districts over one-half are still without confirmation, and of the 31 detailed as Reserves but eight are acting authoritatively. The communication of the Mayor was referred to the Committee on Police, who will submit a report at the meeting to-morrow.

	Not Confirmed.	Whole Number.
Reserves	23	31
Roundsmen	4	11
Special	1	13
Turnkeys	10	..
First District	16	38
Second "	16	44
Third "	18	42
Fourth "	18	46
Fifth "	23	72
Sixth "	17	66
Seventh "	12	29
Eighth "	14	34
Ninth "	13	43
Tenth "	25	45
Eleventh District	10	29
Twelfth "	18	42
Thirteenth "	7	22
Fourteenth "	2	25
Fifteenth "	3	18
Sixteenth "	5	30
Seventeenth "	11	43
Eighteenth "	9	37
Delaware Harbor	2	20
Schuylkill Harbor	3	8
Total	280	799

ALLEGED COMPOUNDING OF FELONY.—James Gebhart had a hearing before Recorder Givin this afternoon, on a charge of conspiring to compound a felony. The facts of the case as developed by the testimony were that a man named Harry Rutter had been arrested in Fairmount Park on Friday last, in the act of picking the pocket of Mrs. Wilkins. He was taken before Alderman Alexander, who committed him for trial. Yesterday Detective Levy and Gebhart called on the magistrate, and after a conversation the detective suggested that Mr Gebhart had better see the prosecutrix and have her sign a *nolle prosequi*. In a short time Gebhart returned with a paper signed, stating that Mrs. Wilkins had said she did not know that she could positively swear that Rutter attempted to commit the act. The Alderman then desired to see Mrs. Wilkins, and while on the way Captain Chasteau was met and he took Gebhart into custody. Mrs. Wilkins appeared before the Recorder, and said that no promises were made, by either the prisoner or Detective Levy, in procuring her signature to the *nolle prosequi*. The prisoner was discharged.

A MEAN ACT.—Mrs. Miller, a soldier's widow, residing in Williamstown, N. J., went to Trenton yesterday and drew her pension. She came back by the way of West Philadelphia. Leaving the depot at Thirtieth and Market streets, she fell on the sidewalk from heart disease, and soon a crowd collected around her. Some one in the party took advantage of her condition and stole her pocket-book, containing $30. The sufferer was removed to the Sixteenth District Station House, where she now remains in a very critical condition. She is attended by two physicians.

DEATH OF DR. KELL.—The editor of the *German Free Press* of this city, Dr. Theo. Kell, died of inflammation of the lungs last evening. He was born in 1807 in Altdorf, Saxony, and studied in the University of Leipsic. He took an active part in European politics and came to this country in 1852, remaining in New York until 1856. He was there connected with several journals, and on his removal to this city became the editor of the *Free Press*. He was connected with the German Republican Club and the German Patriotic Fund.

THE PRESIDENCY OF COMMON COUNCIL—HENRY HUHN NOMINATED.—The warmly contested struggle for the Presidency of Common Council culminated at the caucus of the Republican members held in Common Council Chamber this afternoon, over which R. J. C. Walker presided. Mr. Henry Huhn received 24 votes and Mr. L. Wagner 21 votes. Neither of the candidates voted.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Last night David Doyle was arrested at Passyunk road and Ellsworth street for disorderly conduct. On the way to the lock-up he assaulted Policeman Grath, who had him in custody. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall this morning, and was committed.

STEALING CABBAGE.—A man named John Carr was arrested at St. John and Green streets yesterday for the theft of a basket of cabbage from the North Second street market-house. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was held in $600 bail for trial.

CHILD SCALDED.—About 8 o'clock last evening, John McKenna, aged four years, living in Donnelly's court, near Tenth and Christian streets, was badly scalded about the body by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water. The little sufferer was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening, at the Academy of Music, "Petroleum V. Nasby" will lecture upon "The Man of Sin." This will be a humorous and pungent review of the political situation, and it will be well worth hearing.

TO THE BOTTOM.—Last night a canal boat lying in the Delaware, at Laurel street wharf, sprung a leak and went to the bottom. There were two mules on board the boat at the time. They were drowned.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Leh Gold L...	89⅛	200 sh Read R..b30. 50⅛
$1000 do..........	89	100 do.....b15. 50⅛
$1000 Phila & E 7s..	88⅝	500 do..b5&in. 50⅛
$5000 do.Saturd.	88⅝	500 do...ls.s30. 50⅛
$2000 Pa 1 m 6s..c.105		100 do..s5&in. 50⅛
200 sh Penna opg&l.	58	200 do.....b10.50·31
42 sh Com'h Bk....	56	200 do. s30wn. 50⅛
10 do..........	56	400 sh Leh N.b30.ls 32¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10000 W Jer 7s......	95½	$1000 C & A m 6s,'89 92¾
$2000 do..........	95½	100 sh O C& A R.b60 45¾
$11000 Cam & Am mt	94½	5 sh Leh V R..... 58½
$20000 Ph & E 7s..b3.	88⅝	4 sh Sch Nv...... 7
$1000 City 6s, prior to '62....103		100 sh Read R..b60.30·31
		2 sh C & Am R....115¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1862, 108⅞@109⅛; do. 1864, 107⅝@108; do. 1865, 107⅝@108⅛; do. 1865, new, 110@110⅛; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110¼; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅝@107. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅝@111; Gold, 111@111⅛; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@745.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	11·40 A. M.	111
10·10 "	111	12·00 M.	111⅛
10·31 "	111⅛	12·33 P. M.	111
10·38 "	111	12·45 "	111⅛
10·50 "	111⅛	12·49 "	111
11·15 "	111	1·00 "	110⅞
11·19 "	111⅛		

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT WALNUT AND PLUSH PARLOR SUITS, Handsome Oiled Walnut Chamber Suits, Rosewood Piano-fortes, French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Spring, Hair, Husk, and Straw Mattresses; China Toilet Sets, Silver-plated Ware, Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, Paintings, Engravings, China, Glassware, Etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at No 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of well-made furniture for the parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room; also, large and small mirrors; carpets of all kinds; furniture from families, etc.

LARGE MIRROR.—At 1 o'clock, will be sold, one walnut frame glass, with three mirrors.

TO BE SOLD,

On account of whom it may concern.

At 1 o'clock, will be sold, one suit of plush parlor furniture made to order.

Also, 2 reception chairs to match.

Also, 1 large and 1 small table.

Also, 6 leather covered chairs.

PIANO-FORTES.—Also, 5 rosewood and mahogany case piano fortes.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Also, an invoice of wines and liquors. 11 2 2t

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 5 wfm† No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The English Mission Again.

The Interior Department.

Appointments by the President.

Political Rioting at Norfolk.

Republican Meeting Broken Up.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The English Mission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting yesterday the question of who shall be sent as Minister to England was freely discussed and substantially settled. The President refuses to give out the name of the person selected until he ascertains for certain whether the appointment will be accepted. It is understood, however, that a Western gentleman of considerable prominence has been fixed upon.

The Interior Department.

The new Secretary of the Interior, as soon as he understands the condition of affairs in the department, will commence reforms which have always been regarded as necessary by the administration. A strong influence is at work to secure the retention of Otto, Assistant Secretary; Wilson, Land Office, and Fisher, Patent Office, but the new Secretary is determined to get rid of all these officials.

Postal Contract Frauds.

The Postmaster-General says that all facts connected with reported frauds in the matter of contracts for stamped envelopes will be given to Congress if called for, and that no frauds exist.

Official Appointments.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

John S. Delano was to-day appointed chief clerk of the Interior Department, vice Colonel Metcalf, resigned.

The chiefs of bureaus of the Interior Department this morning called on the new Secretary to pay their respects.

The following appointments were made by the President to-day:—Charles F. Rodel, of New York, Indian Agent, New Mexico; Samuel H. Canfield, Postmaster at Lyman, Conn.; Levi Wesich, Postmaster, Tiffin, Ohio.

Secretary Boutwell made the following appointments to-day:—Jacob H. Phillips, gauger, Eighth Pennsylvania district; M. C. Patterson, gauger, Second New Jersey; A. R. Ricketts and H. G. Overstreet, storekeepers, for the State of Kentucky; J. S. Patterson, W. Eastman, Samuel Broke, W. H. Wyatt, H. H. Whitecraft, Assistant Assessors, Seventeenth Ohio district; John C. Baxter, F. M. Scribner, C. P. Seiter, W. A. Rogers, Assistant Assessors, Eighth Ohio district; George Stall, Jr., R. K. Woodson, Charles Alexander, J. S. Smedley, L. K. Bates, Richard J. Brown, John G. Blair, Assistant Assessors, Seventh Kentucky district.

October Expenditures.

The expenditures of the Government for October were:—

Civil and miscellaneous	$5,018,236·31
War	4,993,541·58
Navy	1,904,826·33
Indian and Pensions	1,881,423·53
Total	$13,798,027·75

FROM THE SOUTH.

Political Meeting at Norfolk—Rioting and Bloodshed.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 2.—A large crowd of whites and blacks collected before the City Hall last night to hear political addresses from Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. James H. Platt, member of Congress from this district and candidate for re-election; ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia; Professor Langston (negro), of Howard University, Washington, and others. Ex-Mayor Frank de Cordy was elected chairman.

After Governor Wells and Secretary Robeson had addressed the crowd, and while Professor Langston was speaking, the meeting was interrupted by a disturbance in the crowd, which soon increased in violence and extent until firearms were very freely used, and several volleys from small arms were fired in rapid succession. At the commencement of the firing the crowd broke in wild disorder, scattering in every direction. The police attempted to quell the disturbance, but owing to their small force were unable to accomplish much.

After the crowd had dispersed it was found that no one had been killed, but many whites and blacks had been wounded. Among the seriously wounded was John T. Daniel, a well-known white citizen of this city, and a leading Republican, who occupied a position on the speaker's stand. He was wounded in the head by a bullet. This morning a negro, badly cut, was found dead in an alley a few squares from the scene of last night's row.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Woman Burned to Death.

HARTFORD, Nov. 2.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the attic of Mrs. Cornish's boarding-house, on Church street. There were two sleeping rooms in the attic, one occupied by a cook and chambermaid, and the other by Miss Rose Hill, a boarder. The cook rose before 4 o'clock and went down stairs, carrying a lighted candle, and evidently set something on fire in the attic.

Soon after she had gone down stairs Miss Hill awoke and found the bed in a blaze. She rushed to the window, shrieked for help, and jumped out, striking on a roof about fifteen feet below, and rolled off into a narrow space to the ground between two buildings. She received severe through not necessarily fatal injuries. The chambermaid, Lizzie Hennessey, aged 18 years, was found in the floor of her room smothered to death.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Cotton very quiet at 16½c. Flour dull and irregular. Wheat more active; Maryland amber, $1·60@1·65; good to prime, $1·25@1·50; common to fair, $1·10@1·20; Western, $1·29@1·31. Corn firm; white, 65@72c.; yellow, 75@80c.; Western, 70@75c. Oats quiet and steady at 45@49c. Rye, 70@75c. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork firm and in good demand at $27. Bacon firm and active; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 19c.; shoulders, 15@15½c. Hams, 25c. Lard quiet at 16½@16¾c. Whisky better at 88@89c.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens firm; middling uplands, 9½d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. California white Wheat, 10s. 10d. @11s.

LONDON, Nov. 2—11·30 A. M.—Sugar easier on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Nov. 2—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, old, 88⅜; of 1867, 90⅜; 10-40s, 87. Stocks steady; Erie, 18⅜; Illinois Central, 110⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅛.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 2—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, old, 88⅞. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—1·30 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Cotton steady, with a fair demand; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 16⅝c.; Orleans, 17⅛c. Flour heavy, and declined 5@10c.; sales 10,000 barrels State at $5·05@6·10; Ohio at $5·65@6·45; Western at $5@6·55; Southern at $5·30@8·75. Wheat dull, and prices favor buyers; sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·26 for new; red Western at $1·30@1·33; white Michigan at $1·50. Corn firm and stock scarce; sales of 28,000 bushels old mixed Western at 84@84½c. Oats firm; sales 21,000 bushels Ohio at 56@57c.; Western at 54@54½c. Beef dull; mess $10@15; extra, $15@18. Pork nominally unchanged; mess, $24@24·50, for round lots, and $25@25·50 for job lots; prime, $21@21·50. Lard dull; steam, 14@16c. Whisky steady at 88½c.

PRUSSIA.

Spirit of the German Troops.

Herr Wickede writes to the Cologne *Gazette*:—"A high Prussian General recently told me that he had begged the King of Prussia at Commercy to grant him a squadron of cavalry for service in the chief town of his government. The King laughingly replied, 'My dear General, you must apply there,' pointing to Moltke, 'he alone disposes of all our troops, and I ought to be glad if he only leaves me my body guard.' His answer, I think, is equally honorable for both—for our King, in that he recognizes Moltke's strategic genius so joyfully, and willingly defers to him; for the latter, in that he publicly receives such a recognition of his worth out of the mouth of his King and master. The genuine military spirit of all the Prussian troops is astonishing. A few days ago I was with Prussian officers of all kinds, two belonging to the line and nine to the Landwehr. The various provinces of Prussia were represented. Two were scions of the strict Catholic and exclusive Westphalian nobility, others merchants and young lawyers from Berlin, farmers from Pomerania, a manufacturer from Schleswig, an architect from Cologne, etc. All these men are so different in their social habits, their political and religious views, their friendships and inclinations, that in time of peace they certainly would not come much in contact, and would regard each other with indifference, and occasionally with animosity. But all these differences disappear as soon as they have donned the officer's uniform, and are under arms as the King of Prussia's officers. Their only thought then is of doing honor to their position, and they are impressed by the most thorough *esprit de corps*. Their common wish is to fight for the honor of the Prussian flag—to conquer, and, if it is God's will, cheerfully to die; and this animates them all in equal measure. Among the Landwehr, the very men who at home over their beer and in popular assemblies loudly applaud the communistic and democratic orators, are now, when they wear the uniform, obedient soldiers, showing the greatest respect to the youngest officers, and bewaring of the slightest insubordination."

The Queen of Prussia En Route for Homburg—Reception at Frankfort.

Writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, on October 11, the London *Daily News'* correspondent says:—"This morning, at 9 o'clock, the Queen of Prussia passed through Frankfort on her way to Homburg. It is one of the results of the war that the movements and doings of this lady attract an attention which was not formerly accorded to them. She left Berlin and returned thither almost without any notice being taken of her journeyings. Public attention seemed to be exclusively concentrated on the movements of the King. The royal pair were seldom together. It appeared as if they had agreed not to make too open a parade of their fondness for each other. But the war has changed all that. As the first recipient of telegrams announcing victories, the Queen has suddenly become an important personage in the estimation of the German public. The language of more than one of the telegrams has been exceedingly affectionate, and thus the public has had its attention formally drawn to the cordiality of the relations between the royal pair. Probably it is a new sensation for the Queen to have suddenly become the centre of attraction, and without any special exertion on her part to acquire a species of popularity. It may be that the war will conduce to promote unity in royal circles, as well as to render Germany united. At the Frankfort station the Queen of Prussia was received by the military authorities and by the Chief of the Police. When distinguished persons travel in Germany, it is expected that the police should assemble to do them honor. The civil authorities keep in the background. One advantage of this is that irrepressible mayors are debarred from tormenting distinguished visitors with what are called loyal addresses, but what are generally exhibitions of local self-conceit. Indeed, owing to the enormous numbers of princes and princesses with which Germany is filled, the sight of these highly-titled persons is an every-day pleasure, and, like other common pleasures, is deemed of small importance. Had it not been for the circumstances already referred to, the Queen of Prussia might have passed through Frankfort, and have taken up her abode at Homburg without any formality being observed, and without any sight-seers being attracted. But the exceptional position she occupies for the present bore fruit in a demonstration of the most marked and loyal character. A large crowd assembled at the railway station. Nearly every building in the town was decked with flags. Fortunately for picturesque effect, the town, though Prussian, was not exclusively adorned with the Prussian colors. A controversy which is now agitating the Germans had the effect of introducing variety into the flags hung out on days of public rejoicings. The flag of the Kingdom of Prussia is white and black, a flag apparently designed by or for an undertaker. The flag of the North German Confederation is black, white, and red. What is called the flag of Germany, the flag designed by the revolutionary Parliament which met at Frankfort in 1848, is black, red, and gold. It is held that the latter is the symbol of United Germany, and that now that unity has been virtually accomplished, the flag of Germany should be adopted and displayed. Pending its actual adoption it is displayed by patriots who have no special admiration for the symbol under which Prussia has fought and conquered, annexed territory, and acquired a reputation of a mixed kind. A few months ago the Prussian police would have taken summary measures against any one who, within Prussian dominions, dared to hoist the flag of 1848. But they now tolerate that with which they fear to meddle. In consequence of this freedom the main streets of Hamburg looked very gay this forenoon. The visit of the Queen is one due to medical considerations. She has been ordered to take the mineral baths, and a bath fitted up in the most luxurious style has been prepared for her use. It is understood that she pays frequent visits to the hospital."

Private Life of the Crown Princess.

The *Cross Gazette* takes the following account of the life of Her Royal Highness at Homburg from a private letter:—"Our Crown Princess has now been here for four weeks. Her sister, the Princess Alice of Darmstadt, often comes with her children to visit her. At such times the sight of the family excursions from the old castle is very pleasant, as there are then eleven children together, and they are all very lively. Several of them lately rode out on donkeys, and two pushed a chaise from behind, which was drawn by two small horses, and in which some of the children were also seated. The Crown Princess is exceedingly simple in her tastes and manners. She herself carries refreshments in a basket to the patients in the Lazareth. She has had everything there arranged in the most excellent manner. She has had the beds covered with white sheets and coverlets, and neat curtains put up. By her order flowers are placed in the rooms, and a concert was given by the band of the Kerhaus, on which occasion the wounded were carried in their beds into the court of the barracks. She has caused several old servants of the old English Marchioness to be summoned to visit her. She has also visited the wounded Major S. and the Landrath, to the latter of whom she intrusted presents for the male and female attendants on the wounded, with whom she converses in a very friendly manner. Her youngest son is very like his handsome old grandfather, the King; it is always a pleasure to see him, he is such a splendid child. The Crown Princess, beyond all doubt, possesses a great deal of energy, and she is fond of simplicity and good order. The Fire Guard here desired to place a guard of honor at the castle, but she refused the offer with thanks. She arrived with her children in a carriage. No one recognized or saluted her; a splendid entrance had been expected, and she was past. She has generally one of her children on her lap when she drives out. It is no wonder she has gained all hearts, especially those of the mothers. She has also had an open hand for the inhabitants of Strasburg in their need; many of them who had fled are now returning home."

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Gambetta and the French People.

His Proclamations Condemned

The Condition of Paris.

Americans at the Capital.

Garibaldi and Bourbaki.

Affairs in the West.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Condition of Paris.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—News has been received from Paris to October 29. The people were strong in their determination to defend the city to the last extremity. Great numbers of new enrollments in the National Guards had been made in order to strengthen the defense of the fortifications. Private subscriptions to pay for cannon to be placed upon the works have already reached a sufficient amount to purchase one thousand pieces, which were being rapidly made at various works.

Provisions in the City.

It was estimated that the rations of fresh and salt meats would subsist the city until the end of January. The journals assert that bread will not be dealt out in rations until the 1st of January, the supply on hand being ample.

The Work on the Fortifications

was progressing actively in the direction of Bagneux, in spite of the determined opposition of the enemy. A large redan was in course of construction there, which was expected to add largely to the defensive strength of that line.

Prussian Batteries.

The Prussians are constructing heavy batteries near Vezon, before Courbevoie, and at Bas Meudon. They have also planted heavy artillery at Comisy-le-Roi. On the 27th Trochu received despatches from Tours dated the 24th.

Another Victim of the Cambria Disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The corpse of a female in a jacket and red flannel skirt, wearing gold earrings and necklace, supposed to be a victim of the Cambria disaster, washed ashore at Rathlin Island, Ulster county, in the north of Ireland, two days ago.

Gambetta's Appeal to the People.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—The deputations which called upon Gambetta last night were authorized representatives of the political reunions throughout the country. They were accompanied by several thousand sympathizers with their object, which was to present to the Government resolutions asking for a levy *en masse*, and the appointment of committees for departments, to be charged with hastening a popular uprising. Gambetta addressed the deputations, urging that it were better for Frenchmen that they determine to conquer or die.

The republic cannot fall if the people will that it stand. The Government has bent its every energy to the task of defense. Efforts have been made and were still being made to procure arms and munitions, but the people must assist the Government in this as in other efforts; they must be self-reliant, and must not expect the Government to surmount obstacles which they themselves might remove. All must unite in saving the nation.

Siege of New Breisach.

It is reported that the formal siege of New Breisach has commenced.

A German Union.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A despatch to the *Times*, dated Versailles, Tuesday, says that negotiations between the North and South German States looking to a Germanic union are progressing favorably. It has been decided that King William will assume the title of Emperor of Germany.

Americans at Paris.

Eighty American families left Paris under the protection of the Portuguese Envoy.

Alsace.

German geographical names are being substituted for French in Alsace.

Gambetta Condemned.

Gambetta's proclamations and circulars are bitterly condemned in France.

All Foreigners

in Paris have been offered passes to leave the city.

Mazzini

has gone to Tours.

The escape of Paul Cassaignac from the Prussians and his arrival at Vienna is confirmed.

The Landwehr

doing duty with the army at Metz will be disbanded and sent home.

The railway bridge between Strasburg and Kehl has been repaired.

French Victories Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The German papers deny French reports of victory at Mont Beliard, asserting that there are no German troops in that vicinity. Wooden huts have been sent to the army before Paris. The Government at Tours has accepted

General Bourbake's Resignation.

It is said Garibaldi's expedition is paralyzed by the jealousy of French officers.

VERSAILLES, via London, Nov. 2.—The loss of the 2d division of Infantry Guard on the 30th ult. was 64 officers and 449 men.

An Energetic but Harmless Fort.

Fort Mont Valerien fired actively last evening and this morning without doing any damage whatever.

Eagles Captured.

Fifty-three eagles were taken by the Germans at Metz. The outposts of General Werder's command encountered the French near Goray on the 27th ult., two days before the occupation of Dijon, and repulsed them at all points, taking fifteen officers and five hundred men prisoners.

A Prize Court.

The Tours government has established a prize court at Havre.

The New Loan.

The citizens of Havre have subscribed 2,000,000 francs to the new national loan.

The Roman Question.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 2.—Italy has been formally notified that Austria will not interfere in the Roman question. She suggests, however, that a conference of the powers be asked to adjust the guarantees which Italy shall offer to the Pope.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bids for Gold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—There were thirty-five bids for gold to-day, amounting to about five millions. Highest price, 111·09; lowest, 110 51. The awards will be one million at 111·03 to 111·09.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The steamship China takes $350,000, and the Minnesota $11,000, in Mexican dollars and silver bars, to Europe to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—A fire occurred this morning in the stables in the rear of Henry Niertert's wholesale liquor store, on Court street, which finally reached the latter, but was confined to the upper story. Total loss about $6000. Assistant Engineer Jacob Hughes was considerably hurt by falling down stairs in the burning building.

Desperate Affray in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Intelligence from Southeast Missouri gives an account of a deperate and fatal affray which occurred on Varner's river on Friday lost. Anderson Shephard, an old hunter, sixty-five years of age, was in his boat on the river, when he was approached by another boat containing three men, names not given, but between whom and Shephard an old feud existed.

As soon as the boats came within good shooting range, one of the men fired at Shephard and broke his right arm. Shephard seized his rifle with his left hand, resting it on the side of his boat, and killed his assailant. Both the others commenced firing on him, but he managed with his teeth and left hand to load his rifle, and finally after receiving seven bullets in the body killed the other two assailants. He then managed to reach the shore where he was received by persons attracted to the river bank by the firing and taken home, where he lies in a critical condition.

THE SAN FRANCISCO GIFT CONCERT.

History of the Enterprise.

The Mercantile Library Gift Concert of San Francisco was authorized by the California Legislature last February, and tickets were sold, at first, at $5 each in gold, or $6 in currency. The number issued was 200,000, and the amount of the prizes $500,000 in gold, the prizes ranging from $100,000 to $100 each, 628 in number. The proceeds of the lottery are to be devoted to the paying of the indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association. The enterprise has had varying prospects of success, at one time a suit for an injunction against its continuance, on the ground that it was immoral, having been brought, and the drawing having been once postponed from September 1 to October 31, because only half the tickets were sold. The Bank of California, has, however, acted as Treasurer of the affair, and it was believed that there would at least be no dishonesty nor trick about it; and in consequence the sale of tickets during the past two months has been rapid. A San Francisco firm took the contract of advertising and selling the tickets and paying all the incidental expenses of the lottery, and were to receive therefor $125,000—which, if all the tickets were sold, would leave $375,000 for the benefit of the Library Association. Since the 15th ult. the price of tickets has been gradually raised by speculators. In San Francisco they were sold, it is stated, at as high as $10 in gold each. Here, the latest quotations were $25 in currency each, and a large number of fifths were sold at from $3 to $5 each.

Very elaborate arrangements were made to insure perfect fairness in the drawings, $500 having been offered as a premium for the best model of an apparatus for that purpose. Fifteen different models were submitted to a board of master mechanics. The two wheels adopted for the drawings were very ingenious contrivances, being so arranged as to turn in every conceivable way, thoroughly mixing the tickets, and at the same time were so fitted with glass that the spectators could see the tickets all the time. All the tickets having been sold, the Library Association will realize, against the protests of many of the more thoughtful and considerate members, $375,000.

In the pavilion at San Francisco in which the drawing took place at least 10,000 people were congregated on Monday evening, and the streets in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices were crowded. A hundred or more prominent citizens occupied places upon the stand, and the drawings were conducted quietly and rapidly, occupying several hours.

GRANT AND THE EX-SECRETARY.

The President Offended at the Publication of Mr Cox's Letter—Retaliation Threatened.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The President is in quite a state of excitement over the developments made by the publication of the correspondence between himself and ex-Secretary Cox. Yesterday and to-day he has received no less than half a dozen prominent Republican papers assailing his conduct in the premises and defending the course of General Cox. He claims that he has been grossly misrepresented by the latter's letter, and proposes to reply to it in a letter, which is to be furnished for general publication, and in which the President's friends assert he will relate some unwholesome facts about the retired Cabinet minister. It is not stated whether he will allude to the unanimous indorsement by the heads of all the bureaus of the Interior Department of General Cox's efforts in behalf of civil service reform, or to the latter's contest against the Indian and other rings, which moved with such "cohesive force of public plunder" to get him out of that department.

Governor Cox did not bid the President good-by when he left Washington, which is commented on very severely by some of the President's friends.

GENERAL COX'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Delano took the oath of office as Secretary of the Interior before Chief Justice Cartter, of the Supreme Court of this District, this morning, but passed only a few moments of the day in his new department. A few visitors called and congratulated him about noon, and soon thereafter he left the department for the Cabinet meeting; and after that adjourned went to the Internal Revenue office, where he remained for some time. It is very certain that important changes will be made in the Interior Department. It has been intimated that one or two of the bureau chiefs will resign, but this statement is incorrect. Among the changes talked of is that of a Western man to be put at the head of the land office in place of the present commissioner. Supervisor Dwyer, of Ohio, who holds intimate friendly relations with Mr. Delano, is in this city assisting the new Secretary in entering upon the routine business of the department.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

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